Bombay Gazette,



AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Frigate-built Ship FLYING VENUS, A. 1. for 18 years, 1,393 tons Register, W. F. Withycombe, Commander, well known in the trade. This Ship has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December. For Passage, apply to Captain Withycombe, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1852.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. Broad, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and well sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain Broad, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain Brown on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. Verrill, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her cargo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Verrill on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, Alexander Shaw, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Shaw, or to

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE well known and Fast Sailing A 1 Steam Ship ARRATOON APCAR, Captain H. D. Smith, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 25th instant, for freight of Opium, &c. &c., apply to

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, SONS & Co.

10th November 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 8 p.m., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain R. Cumming, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th November, at 9 a.m., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Rutnagherry.—Kesheo Gunesh.
„ Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
„ Sedashewgur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.
„ Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
„ Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 11 a.m. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 19th Nov. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wuelen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th instant, at 11 a.m. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m.

For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th Nov., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 2 p.m. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

ALBERT MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Julunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, and Goa.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, October 28th 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Palemurus*, Captain Tegan, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Tegan will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of Indus*, Captain H. Morris, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Morris will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Jalawar*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Carruthers will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Jalawar*.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Kurrachee*, Captain Clark, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Kurrachee*.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF SUNDRY LOTS OF STEEL, shipped by A. Wahlsted, and by J. G. Gronvall & Co., per Ship *Helios*, P. H. Hanson, Master, from Gothenburg, are requested to send off Boats for the same immediately, failing which the Steel will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading should be presented for counter-signature, and payment of Freight made to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Helios*.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that a first Call of Five Hundred Rupees per Share is payable at our Office on or before Wednesday the 10th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 17th Nov. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. PERRET, Watchmaker, begs to inform his old Customers, and the general public, that he has removed to the Firm of Rosselet & Co. No. 3, Medow Street, where he respectfully requests an extension of the same favour and patronage he has hitherto received.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late James John Berkley, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to George Louis Clowser, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of (5,000) Five Thousand Tons of Coke suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than (500) Five Hundred Tons per month, commencing from the 1st June 1863.

Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office, on and after the 23rd October instant.

Tenders, sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office, by 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 7th January 1863.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th October 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

		Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums	5	0
———	Ruled for Accounts	5	0
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	4	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above		3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2	4
No. 13.—For	Ditto	2	0
No. 17.—For	Ditto	0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper		2	0
No. 32.	Ditto Ditto	1	8
No. 33.	Ditto Ditto	1	12
No. 34.	Ditto Ditto	1	4
No. 35.	Ditto Ditto	1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1½ 1, 1¼, ¾, and ½ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE. Rs. as.

The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple ... 12 0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. P. Maude and T. E. Chitty ... 47 4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister ... 27 0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861 ... 9 0
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan, Barristers ... 13 8
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B. ... 24 0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862 ... 7 0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A. ... 11 4
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The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland ... 1 8
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Dickens's Barnaby Rudge ... 2 8
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——— Little Dorritt ... 3 12
——— Oliver Twist ... 2 4
——— The Pickwick Papers ... 3 12
——— Christmas Books ... 2 4
——— David Copperfield ... 3 12
——— The Old Curiosity Shop ... 2 8
——— Dombey & Son ... 3 12
——— Martin Chuzzlewit ... 3 12
——— Nicholas Nickleby ... 3 12
——— American Notes ... 1 12
——— Sketches by Boz ... 2 4
——— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves) ... 66 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

New Advertisements.

ST. ADDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHESS AND OTHER GAMES.

STAUNTON'S CHESSMAN; the Club Set of large size loaded, Boxwood and Ebony, in Mahogany box ... Rs. 35 0
THE SAME PATTERN, a smaller size in elegant Carton Pierre ... 35 0
ORDINARY SETS, old pattern ... 12 0
NEOTYPOS CHESSMEN and prepared board in a box the size of domino box ... 6 0
FLAT CHESSBOARDS 14, 16, 18 and 20 inches square ... each Rs. 4, 6, 8 and 10 0
BACKGAMMON TABLES of 3 sizes 13, 15 and 18 inches ... Rs. 8, 12 and 14 0
PORTABLE CASE for playing Chess, Drafts or Backgammon (B D C Boards), the size of an ordinary Pen case ... 9 0
THE IMPERIAL CONTEST, a Game of skill only inferior to Chess, board and men ... 18 0
THE BEAR HUNT, an amusing Game of skill, board and men ... 8 0
ROTATORY GAMMON, and adaptation of the Game of Backgammon to a circular board instead of the ordinary Tables ... 16 0
GERMAN TACTICS 2 sizes ... Rs. 6 and 8 0
(Boards of both sizes slightly chipped for Rs. 5 and 7.)
POOL AND BILLIARD BALLS in sets of sizes ...
SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM, a new Card game ... 3 0
PLAYING CARDS, best Moguls gilt figured ... 2 8
CLUB CARDS, spotted or white ... 1 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE BOOKS.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS by the Overland Route to India, Australia and China ... Rs. 1 8
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Hand Book for Egypt, Ill. ... 7 8
BRADSHAW'S through Routes, Guide to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia, and New Zealand ... 3 12
BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide, with Maps and separate Plans of Towns ... 3 0
MURRAY'S HANDBOOK for Egypt ... 9 8
——— for Travellers on the Continent ... 6 4
——— Southern Germany. 6 4
——— Central Italy and Rome ... 6 4
——— Greece and the Ionian Islands ... 9 8
——— France ... 6 4

COMPAGNONS DE VOYAGE.

A LADY'S TRAVELLING BAG of morocco with Mappin's fittings, as follows:—
Brush; comb; cut glass scent bottle; cut glass pomade jar; cut glass tooth brush holder, fitted; inkstand; light box; case containing paper and envelopes; looking glass; trays containing scissors, nail file, button hook, Cologne cork screw, pen knife, pearl mounted ... Rs. 110 0
THE SAME, without writing materials ... 90 0
A GENTLEMAN'S TRAVELLING BAG of patent leather Mappin's fittings as follows:—
Hair brush; hat brush; clothes brush; comb; ivory holders for shaving and tooth brushes; soap dish; strop; razor case; glass cutlery tray and distinct inner compartment for a change of linen ... 58 0
A SAC DE NUIT of enamelled leather ... 28 0
A LADY'S SMALLER TRAVELLING BAG in enamelled leather silk lined, containing
Brush; comb; scent bottle; soap dish; ivory holder for tooth brush; glass; cutlery tray; writing case; inkstand; and light case ... 50 0
A SAC DE NUIT of enamelled leather ... 28 0
Travelling Desks and Writing cases fitted or without fittings in great variety and of the best manufacture by Allen, Mappin, De La Rue and others ...
Lady's Instrument or cutlery cases ... Rs. 18 and 20 0
Lady's Writing Cases in Morocco ... 25 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXIBITION.

STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND Co. will be happy to select these in sets, and would state that as all Photographs must cease with the existence of the Exhibition, original Pictures of its various courts must soon become very scarce.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

By Wilson.

This name stands pre-eminent amongst the Photographers of the day.

English Cathedrals.

In a Series of Sixteen views ... Rs. 22 0 0
York Minster 4 *Views, Winchester* 3 *Views, Durham* 2 *Views, Peterborough* 4 *Views, Exterior of Roslin Chapel, Gloucester*, Hamoaze.

Vessels of War.

In a series of Ten Views ... Rs. 15 0 0
The Excellent, Conqueror, Cambridge, Edgar, Aboukir, Sheldrake, St. Vincent, Orlando, The Hamoaze, Revenge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A series of 25 Views ... Rs. 35 0 0
Edinburgh 2 *Views—The Lock of Park—The Dockyard, Portsmouth,—The Faid Gahaad, The Hard, Portsmouth—A "Bit" in glenly—Loch in Dorb, Morayshire—Viaduct on the Cornwall Railway—The Cheesewring near Liskeard—On the Thames at Greenwich,* 2 *Views—Interior of Fingal's Cave—Colonnade of Basaltic Pillars—Staffa, Durham market place—The Lion's Face Rock, Invercauld—The Land's End, Cornwall—Great Eastern—Bellot's Monument, Cottage View, Strathspey—The Logan Storm—Craig Coynach—Braemar—Group of Rocks in the Cheesewring—Studies on Ryde Pier—Ruins of the Cathedral at Jona.*

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 25th instant at 4½ o' clock p.m.

By order of the Trustees.
H. NEWTON, Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 19th Nov. 1862.

BANK OF BOMBAY—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank Office in the Fort, on Monday, the 8th day of December at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in room of J. A. Baumbach, Esq., and the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, Esq., who go out by rotation on that day, as provided for under Section 18 of Act III. of 1840.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Clyde*, Jourdain, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned, Captain Jourdain, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

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Bombay, 24th November 1862.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India.*—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Paraffin Candles.

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FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla, October 16th 1862.

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White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwich and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders. No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. BETTS, late Betts and Pagan.

Messrs. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sicilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Monday, 24th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98¾
China	60 Do. do.	217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	65 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Malwa Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 p. sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pettys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36 }	
" Loan 1842-43 }	94
" Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHT.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.
China }	
To Clyde }	No enquiry.
Hull }	
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (22nd November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 385 to 390
Old Surat	" 390 to 400
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 408 to 415
Old Oomrawuttee	" 375 to 380
Old Oompta	" 390 to 395
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 560 to 565
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
Old Vasavul	" 355 to 360
Khandeish	" 350 to 355
Old Puratchee	" 360 to 365
Old Accote	" 395 to 400
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,475 to 1,480.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black ... " 32 to 33
and White) ... " 36 to 37 nominal.
Niger ... " 28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, November* 15.)

Cocoanut Oil.—During the week, no change of any moment has taken place in the Oil market, the price still remains at Rs. 98 with one, at one and a half month's time allowed for delivery. The supply coming forward is considerably on the increase.

The Export to date is as follows:—

	England.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Other places.	Total.
1860/1	845	9	—	116	970
1861/2	340	122	—	587	1,049
1862/3	1,237	100	10	12	1,359

Coir Yarn.—Still demands attention and the deliveries have been fair, there is no alteration in the quotation to notice. Fibre is now beginning to come in and Rs. 31 we understand has been paid.

Coffee.—We have heard of no further transactions in plantation, and our previous quotation is still asked for native Wynaad. Equal to Rs. 30 per cwt. ungarbled has been paid here by native buyers for *Cochin* for the Bombay market.

Freights—have advanced considerably, £4 10s. has been paid for Oil, and we quote measurement at £3 15s. at £4.

Cotton.—Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 8th instant, there had been little doing in the Cotton market, the only contract made was for 100 candies part first at Rupees 235, and second at 220.

The arrivals of Cotton from the district progressed slowly on account of constant rain, rendering the roads quite unfit for cart traffic.

Exchange.—The following are the quotations to-day:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 0 10 0	per cent.
3 days' sight	" 0 12 0	"
16 days' sight	" 1 0 0	"
Madras, sight	" 0 8 0	"
3 days' sight	" 0 10 0	"
30 days' sight	" 1 6 0	"
Colombo, 3 days' sight	" 2 0 0	"
16 days' sight	" 2 6 0	"

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities ... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ... 10 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Ditto on demand ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

Bombay, 11th November 1862. ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 30, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 Do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight ... at 2s. 0[illegible]. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

November 10th, 1861. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays ... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office ... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.
" 2 months' sight ... 2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight ... 2s. 0¾d.
" On demand ... }
On Scotland ... } 2s.
On Ireland ... }
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

Bombay, 6th November 1862. JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. ¾d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do. ... 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ... } 1s. 11⅞d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. ... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Nov. 22	Agincourt	Pashley	Adelaide 30 Sept.
	Coringa (s)	Calder	Beypore 17 Nov.
	Kildare	Wetherington	Madras 8 Nov.
	Atiet Rahamon	Dalles	Calcutta 1 Nov.
	Indian Queen	Iago	Liverpool 2 Aug.
	Coromandel	Smith	London 7 July.
23	Earl of Clare	Wilson	Calcutta 1 Nov.
	Good Success	MacGregor	Calcutta 8 Oct.
	Shakespeare	Anderson	Port Natal 27 Sep.

Intelligence.—Per Ship *Indian Queen*, from Liverpool.—On the 14th August, exchanged signals with ship *Uncas*, in Lat. 14 23 N., Long. 25-24 W. On the 26th August, exchanged signals with American ship *Mary*, E. Campbell, in Lat. 12-9 N., Long. 23-26 W., from Akyab bound North.

Per Ship *Coromandel*, from London.—On 15th November spoke the ship *Sir John Lawrence*, from Bombay for Liverpool. On the 11th November, spoke the ship *Phœbe Dunbar*, from Kurrachee bound to London.

Per Ship *Earl of Clare*, from Calcutta.—On the 15th November, spoke the ship *Victoria*, from Moulmain to Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Agincourt*, from Adelaide.—Mr. S. Watts, in charge of 42 horses and 496 sheep.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Beypore.—Mr. J. Ketchen; Lieut and Mrs. Playfair; Mr. Leggatt; Mr. and Miss Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts; Captain Playfair; Mr. Tucker and 33 deck.

Per Ship *Aliet Rahamon*, from Calcutta.—10 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, for China.
Ship *Knight Errant*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Empress of India*, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 22nd November 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—17 bales Cow Hides, 127½ corges, Mohund Natha; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 59 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey and Co.

Gloriana.—50 cases Gum Olibanum, 106 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 1 half bale Cotton, 2 cwt., Camajee Powchajee and Co.; 45 bales Munjeet, 151½ cwt. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber and Jaitha Purshotum; 41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Cooverjee Premjee.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co

Azuline.—23 bales Wool, 69 cwt., Nursey Mowjee; 41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund.

Inkermann.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vussunjee Jewraz.

Lancastrian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bappoo Visram; 245 bales Cotton, 857½ cwt., Nanabhoy Bomanjee; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Kessowlall Cassilall; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Moorjee Morarjee.

Glen Monarch.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber and Jaitha Anundjee; 1 bale Wool, 2¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Howden.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Doolubram Sackla.

James Smith.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey; 41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Pudumsey Veerjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dewjee Varia.

James Livesey.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Purshotum Veersey.

Flower of the Forest.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Mooljee Thackerjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Admiral Lyons.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 67 bales Cotton, 234½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

Knight Errant.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Govind Hurry; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Annot Lyle.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Juggoo Khimjee and Co.

Peerless.—16 bales Cow Hides, 100 corges, Khanmahomed Peeroo.

Ino.—450 bales Cotton, 1,450 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

For Havre.

Victoria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudumsey Veerjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—100 bundles E. Broken Glasses, 118¼ cwt., Ludhabhoy Dewjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 case Apparel, 1 case Books, Robert, Frith and Co.; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 83 pieces, Fakeerchund Bhowanecdass.

Empress of India.—400 bundles China Brass Coins, 500 cwt., Gumbeerchund Budreenath; 300 bags China Brass Coins, 375 cwt., Sajunmull Ballchund.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Nov. 12, announced the arrivals of the Ships *Shellsmith*, from Jeddah 4th August, *L'Imperatrice*, Eugenie Hochart, from Bordeaux 13th August, *Middlesex* Cammell, from London 23rd July, *Newcastle*, with troops on board.

The telegraph of Nov. 13, announced the arrival of the Ships *Medway*, *Grieves*, from London, 16th June, *Dartmouth*, Davis from London 2nd August, and *William Carville* (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—November 16, Ship *Duke de Malakhoff*, E. Lowes, from Cocanada 14th November.

17, Barque *War Eagle*, Taylor, from Liverpool 28th July.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 22.

Christie, Lieut. H., 18th Regt. N.I., on leave, from Mhow.
Rimington, Lieut. S. late 31st Regt. N.I., en route to join, from Dharwar.
Playfair, Lieut. A. L., 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to join, from Neilgherries.
Playfair, Captain, J. W., on leave, from Dharwar.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 22nd November 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., and the Quarter Master 33rd Regt.

The Senior to sit as President.

3. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m. at the Mess-room 33rd Regt., Colaba, for the trial of Corporal W. Davies and Private P. Logen, 33rd Regt.

President.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Captain Trent, 33rd Regt., Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps, two Subalterns 33rd Regt., and two Subalterns 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty, to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

Bombay, Sunday, 23rd November 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 21st Nov. 1862.

The undermentioned men of the Unattached List are confirmed in their appointments as Commissariat Serjeants:—

Serjeants H. W. Vian, G. Leonard, and G. H. O'Neil.

The leave granted to Captain B. R. Whittaker, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, in G. O. C. No. 995 of the 8th October last, is to have effect from the 1st to the 30th November instead of the dates therein given.

BENGAL.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, 6th Nov. 1862.

The Annual Reports on the state of the Arms, called for by General Order, Her Majesty's Forces, page 392, not having been received from the undermentioned Corps, their immediate transmission to the Chief Inspector of Musketry is directed:—

Sappers and Miners, Lahore Light Horse, and East Indian Regiment.

Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, 7th November 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Orders, which were issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 27th September last, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Subathoo, on Monday, the 4th day of August 1862, No. 2309, Private William Allen, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, at Jutogh, on or about the 16th June 1862, struck his superior Officer Acting Sergeant J. Bickwood, of the same Battalion, being in the execution of his office.

2nd.—For having, at the same place and time, struck his superior Officer Corporal W. Freeman, of the same Battalion, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 2309, Private William Allen, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 2309, Private William Allen, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

J. C. McLeod, Lieut. Colonel, 42nd Royal Highlanders, President.

Subathoo 4th August 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

Hugh Rose, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 22nd August 1862.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Subathoo, on Monday, the 4th day of August 1862, No. 470, Private Patrick Halvey, Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, at Subathoo, on or about the 21st June 1862, struck his superior Officer Acting Corporal M. Connolly, of the same Battalion, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 470, Private Patrick Halvey, of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 470, Private Patrick Halvey, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to suffer Penal Servitude for a term of four years.

J. C. McLeod, Lieut. Colonel, 42nd Royal Highlanders, President.

Subathoo, 4th August 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

Hugh Rose, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 22nd August 1862.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
E. Haythorne, Colonel, Adjutant General, H. M.'s British Forces in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel, Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, 8th November 1862.

With reference to G. O. C. C., 8th September 1859, page 439, the designation "Adjutant of Native Invalids" is to be expunged from paragraph 23, Section XLIV, Military Regulations, and that of "Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners" substituted.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd November 1862.

The Officers and Crew of the *Nimrod* are to be victualled by the Purser of the *Ajdaha*.

A funeral party under charge of an Officer from the *Ajdaha*, is to be sent to the Colaba Bunder this evening at 5 o'clock for the purpose of carrying the remains of Joseph Kay, Engineer of H. M.'s steamer *Pantaloon* to the place of interment.

Mr. R. B. Bidwell, 1st Class Engineer, and John Barker, and Thomas Elsey, Engineer Apprentices of the *Pleiad*, are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries for duty in the Factory.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A troop of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, now stationed at Sattara, is expected to arrive in a day or two, and another Troop of the same will proceed to Sholapore to relieve the Troop of the Southern Mahratta Horse.—*Poona Observer, Nov.* 22.

The Head Quarters of 1st Battalion of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot have arrived here from Bombay by morning train on Thursday last under the command of Major T. Martin.

The following are the names of the Officers who arrived:—

Major T. Martin, Captains J. M'D. Elliott, and T. Tanner, Lieutenants R. Boyce, C. F. Brockman, and W. S. Brown, Paymaster F. E. Maunsell, Adjutant H. A. G. Todd, Surgeon J. Gorringe, and Assistant Surgeon Pope.—*Id.*

The following corps of Native Cavalry will move this season in addition to those included in the Relief:—

9th Battl. from Julpegooree to Cawnpore.
8th " " Cawnpore to Seetapore.
5th " " Seetapore to Julpegooree.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 14.

We now hear that No. 7 Battery, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Raneegunge, expects to be ordered to Madras, whilst No. 6 Battery goes to Bombay. This will be even a more effectual scattering of the brigade than that which we sketched a few days ago.—*Englishman, Nov.* 14.

Two Companies of the 97th were to arrive at Nowgong yesterday, (Monday) to relieve the detachment of the 80th who go to Jhansie. The 30th (Punjaub) N. I., leaves Nowgong about the 27th instant, for Benares being relieved by a wing of the 7th from Jounpore.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 18.

The 3rd Bengal Cavalry passed Kurnal on the 15th, *en route* to Bareilly.—*Id.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
On the 19th November, at Belgaum, the wife of Charles Pritchard, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Ahmednuggur, on the 18th November, Isabella, the beloved wife of Captain Gerald F. Taylor, Bombay Staff Corps, deeply lamented by all her relations and friends.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—
At Calcutta, on the 12th November, John Skinner, Esq., of Calcutta, to Carrie, eldest daughter of the late Sir Albert de Hochepied Larpent.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Vepery, Madras, on the 5th November, the wife of J. Maskell, Esq., of a son.
On the 17th November, at Fort St. George, Mr. Herbert Wood, of a son.
At Madras, on the 17th November, the wife of Mr. U Watkins, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—
At Arrah, on the 10th November, the wife of Captain C. Reay District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
At Edenfell, Landour, on the 14th November, the wife of Captain Theo. Gordon 10th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Shahjehanpore, on the 7th November, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Morrow, D. P. W., deeply and sincerely regretted, aged 27 years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WATERING THE ROADS.

Sir,—Can you, or any of your readers tell me why the roads are not watered in Colaba throughout the heat and dust of midday, instead of in the morning just before the *elite* go to their offices, and then again in the evening, just before they return. I believe all the inhabitants are taxed alike for watering purposes, and I see no reason why it should be done to suit the convenience of one half the inhabitants to the manifest inconvenience of the other half, who are smothered with dust throughout the day, by the great traffic consequent on the cotton trade.—I am Sir, yours obediently,

Pro bono Publico.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd, 1862.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Sir,—How long will people be content to "strain at gnats and swallow camels." We occasionally read of some hack-buggy driver being summoned and fined for chastising a most stubborn or lazy horse; or for driving his horse furiously, or for working it with a sore back, or like offences, trivial in their nature when compared with what I am about to describe.

I would suggest to any of those sensitive minds the desirability of their paying a visit to the grounds of the Colaba Press Company, where they may see for themselves the cruelty, the criminal cruelty, daily and hourly inflicted on the poor animals, engaged in conveying cotton to and from the Cotton Pressing factory, close to your Printing Office.

The Company, at an expense of more than a lakh of rupees laid down an iron tramway some time since, intending, no doubt, to convey their bales of cotton to and from their premises, on this iron-way. The wisdom of this undertaking it is not now my business to discuss, but its humanity or rather its *inhumanity* as at present permitted. From the turn-table of the tramway being placed at the corner of the road, the poor animals engaged in this business, have to draw the carts containing 3, 4 or 5 bales of cotton several times over the iron rails before they can reach the doors of the cotton press from the road. I have seen the wheels of the carts go skittering along the irons for some distance, the animals being unable to pull it over, and when they succeed in doing so after severe whipping, it is with a jerk that shakes their whole frame. Surely this should be remedied, and if there are no humane shareholders in this concern, what are the Police Superintendents about to permit this wanton, uncalled for cruelty. If the Colaba Company have no use for the metals, it would be more in keeping with this "make haste to get rich age," if they took up the rails and sold them as old metal, instead of letting them lie where they are to rot and wear away to no purpose. Surely this is an age of absurdities.—Yours truly,

Anti-Cruelty.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd, 1862.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE COUNTY GAOL.

My dear Mr. Editor,—I observed in your paper of Friday last, that five convicts had escaped over the walls of the County Jail, and are still at large; and that amongst them is the notorious Chinese burglar who has so often escaped over the walls of both House of Correction and County Jail.

I daresay, my dear Sir, that you have observed the height of the walls of the two prisons which seem to forbid the very idea of escape over them, as the surfaces are so smooth that even a cat would find it difficult to get up them; yet these walls and the celebrated Bombay Police who guard or *ought to guard* them cannot even keep in a convict who has determined to make his escape, as has repeatedly been shown. High walls and vigilant guards, are not sufficient in themselves. The authorities of so rich, so wealthy and so populous a place as Bombay ought not therefore to trust to them any longer, and thus leave temptation in the way of these men. Now Sir, I have a design which if carried out, would render it impossible for any prisoners confined in these prisons to make their escape from them without the aid and connivance of the guard. My scheme will not entail the permanent burden of increasing the cost and number of the guards to be employed in watching them; in fact the present number of the guard might be reduced. The only cost will be the primary one, of carrying it out, which will be but small compared with the ultimate saving effected by adopting it—the rendering of an escape impossible. And I am willing to stake my reputation on its efficiency. I shall be most happy to communicate my designs and ideas on the subject to the Bench of Justices, or to whoever the charge of the prisons may belong should they desire it. I enclose my card, and address, and trust you will be kind enough to give place to this in your next.—I remain yours,

Ingenuity.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "Jeddo," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 5 o'clock p.m. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock p.m. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 p.m. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 p.m., and when the Steamer starts at 5 p.m. up to 2 p.m. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer "China," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th Nov., at 6 o'clock p.m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a.m. on the 29th November.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mail for Kurrachee, Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT via KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
November	27th.	November	29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER 1862.

First Qr. ... Friday 28d. 2h. 55.1m. p.m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	24	St. Catherine, V.	6 14	5 20	— 30	1 53	Date 21st Nov. Time—7h. 59m. 53s.
Tues.	25		6 15	5 20	1 18	1 44	
Wed.	26		6 15	5 20	2 9	2 35	
Thur.	27		6 16	5 20	3 2	3 28	
Fri.	28		6 16	5 20	3 55	4 23	
Sat.	29		6 17	5 20	4 54	5 28	
Sun.	30	St. Andrew, Abp.—1st Sunday in Advent.	6 18	5 20	6 4	6 39	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 24th.—Peace with America, 1814.
Tuesday 25th.—Dresden surrendered, 1813.—Capture of Dwarka, 1820.—Sir Henry Havelock died at Lucknow, 1857.
Wednesday 26th.—East India Company incorporated, 1700.—Great storm in England, 1703.—First Battle of Nagpore, 1817.—Capitulation at Kars, 1855.
Thursday 27th.—Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1838.—Admiral Bruat died, 1855.
Friday 28th.—Capt. D. Ross died, 1849.—Cawnpore relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and Gwalior Contingent routed, 1857.
Saturday 29th.—Battle of Argaum, 1893.—Polish Revolution commenced at Warsaw, 1830.
Sunday 30th.—Tremendous hurricane and inundation at Cuttack and around Calcutta, 1831.—Massacre of Sinope, 1853.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Nov 1	Kurrachee	Nov 14
Agra	Nov 18	Lahore	Nov 15
Allahabad	Nov 7	London	Oct 18
Australia	Oct. 25	Mauritius	Sept 12
Alexandria	Oct 23	Madras	Nov 18
Bangalore	Nov 11	Malta	Oct 21
Cochin	Nov 15	Meerut	Nov 18
Calcutta	Nov 14	Oudh	Nov 15
Cape	Oct 4	Punjaub	Nov 11
Ceylon	Nov 17	Penang	Nov 10
Delhi	Nov 8	Rangoon	Oct 20
France	Oct 22	Suez	Oct 28
Hongkong	Nov 1	Singapore	Nov 8

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

Many there are who believe that the world is steadily progressing towards a state of millennial righteousness and peace. This condition of things they expect to be gradually brought about by the means at present in operation for the spread of Christianity,—the successful efficacy of these means increasing and intensifying as the time for the full triumph of truth and righteousness draws near. Those who entertain this belief, regard the strivings of the nations of continental Europe against despotic rule as designed to prepare the way for the complete triumph of religion, by securing to the people freedom of opinion, and thereby removing what they regard as a great obstacle to their reception of pure christianity.

Others there are who have faith in certain ominous words of holy writ, telling of perilous times to come in the last days, of great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of the world, of the slaying of the witnesses, of the revelation of the man of sin, of one making war with the saints and overcoming them, and obtaining power over all kindreds and tongues and nations, and of a universal overturning, before the dawn of the better day upon the earth.

Leaving these two parties to discuss between themselves their points of difference as matters to be settled only by the direct testimony of revelation, we would draw the attention of our readers to certain features of peculiar interest in the present aspect of European nations, which cannot fail to be apparent to all who will give their attention to them. One of these is that the impending conflict is in no wise one between religious truth and error. It is between the will of rulers and the will of the ruled; and so loud and deafening is the clamour, and so violent the excitement between the contending parties, that the voice of religion, although its advocates were never more busy, can scarcely obtain a hearing. They are all blind actors in a drama in which present worldly objects, dangers, and urgent interests are all engrossing; while things merely incidental absorb the attention of those who are not personally interested in the conflict. The permanent and universal principles, the constant tendencies and ultimate issues of good and evil, which a future generation will regard as the chief things involved in this conflict of human passion and interest, are unthought of.

While the masses not only in Italy but also in Hungary, Greece, Prussia and other parts of Germany, and even in Russia, are heaving in tumultuous excitement, expending much energy uselessly, and acquiring no momentum because like the ocean billows they are unprogressive, moving in no direction, what strikes us most forcibly is the attitude of expectation in which all appear. Strong feeling is evoked on all sides, but it is concentrated on no common focal point. There is a latent power in the heaving mass, and a spark might call it into action, but the effect would be merely like that of gunpowder exploding on the surface of the earth, indiscriminate *destruction*, and nothing but destruction to all in its vicinity: *construction* never was and never could be the result of uncontrolled, unguided popular action. Guidance, leadership, is evidently the thing instinctively craved for, to give purpose and direction to their hardly suppressed energy and impetuous longings. Their own cry is for "liberty." But in every instance in which aroused dissatisfied, leaderless people, by *taking liberty*, have secured opportunity of giving practical interpretation to their meaning, they have shown that the liberty they desired was, *liberty to do according to their own will and pleasure, with none to hinder them*. Human society has exhibited the moral phenomenon we are considering at intervals, we may almost say at regular intervals, in every stage of the world's progress. It seems as if there was a surplus of moral and physical energy in communities which went on accumulating from generation to generation until it became too powerful to be restrained. Then came premonitions of the paroxysm like the rumbling and heavings of the earth that precede the eruption of a volcano; then the impetuous outburst of the pent up force working good or evil, according to its own inherent moral character and tendency, and achieving a greater change in the state of society in one brief season, than occurs in a century of ordinary routine.

We have clearly arrived at one of these epochs; and if a leader of one heart and soul with the unsettled and unsatisfied populations of continental Europe does not in due time appear, it will be the first occasion in the world's history in which such a crisis failed to call forth a leading spirit. What then we believe that the moving masses of the old Kingdoms of the world are instinctively waiting for, is, THE COMING MAN.

Would we know what will be his character, we must look at that of the discontented populations of the continent. They will give a simultaneous unanimous response only to a leading mind, who is of kindred spirit to their own. This may afford a gloomy prospect; but it is according to the teaching of history, and the inductions of reason. When a revolutionary spirit has got the mastery among a people, and they have broken loose from the only authority to which they had ever been in subjection, it is in the first instance, mainly through sympathy that they come under the leadership of a master mind. Luther did not create in his own generation, that intense desire for emancipation from spiritual despotism, and earnest longing after religious truth, which brought about the Reformation. He merely, in virtue of his superior genius and energy, fell into his natural place as leader of the movement,—the place which all recognized as his own. Cromwell did not mould the Puritans. He was merely the leading man, among those who were eminently *the men* of that day. Napolean did not evoke the ferocity and mad vanity that characterised the greatest of the paroxisms of the French nation. These drew him out, and he took his place as the master spirit of his day. At present we see no religious awakening to suggest the appearance of a Luther; no generation of men such as a Cromwell could feel akin to. Fierceness and frivolity, unscrupulous lust of power, and inordinate vanity, the morbid developement of love of praise, we see in excess. They are the prominent characteristics of the rulers and the ruled of the distracted nations of modern Europe. Except in deep earnestness of passion, they resemble the generation that produced the first Napoleon, If the nephew would suit, they might have him. He has long been striving to keep himself before them, evidently hoping that they would recognize him as the incarnation of his uncle; but it is clearly a case of non-adaptation. Many eagar eyes were for a time turned towards Victor Emanuel, but the stamp of power is not on him. Poor Garibaldi was the hope of many, whose mistaken eagerness proves that whether they think and reason about it or not, they are instinctively looking for a leader, panting for the electrical sympathetic influence of a master spirit who will rule their destinies and open to them a way for the attainment of that undefined and undefinable something looming in the distance which they call "liberty" but which to those who come under the fascination and leadership of a master spirit always proves vastly different from anything ever called by that name. Often have nations been deluded into the belief of promises of liberty, by those who were themselves the slaves of corruption. The Roman world's last and greatest mistake of this kind has yet to be made,—that of welcoming as its deliverer from slavery and superstition one who we know on the highest authority, will prove the hardest master and the most merciless systematic despot, that ever ruled over men.

The greatest want in Bombay at present is room for the works and operations of our rapidly expanding commerce. This want, we are happy to say, is about to be supplied in a way that will realize all that could be desired, and far more than any amongst us ever ventured to hope for. We are really soon to have room enough and to spare. Whereas the space at present possessed by this growing city is shorter than that the city can stretch itself in it, and the covering of houses narrower than that its inhabitants and commerce can wrap themselves in it, we are soon to be provided with room enough for the city to stretch itself to the greatest extent that it is, or will be capable of, and to contain the amplest house-accommodation that it can require. We do not now allude merely to the additional room that is to be supplied for useful purposes by the removal of the useless so-called fortifications. That will do something for us; but all the additional space thus provided would soon be greedily appropriated by a city whose growth is so rapid, and a commerce whose wants are so urgent as ours. What we now allude to, and have the pleasure to announce to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, is the fact that arrangements are now being made by the most earnest and active Government that Bombay ever had to annex the island of Salsette to the town and Collectorate of Bombay and to render every point of our thus enlarged suburbs easily and quickly accessible by iron roads. Government has this noble scheme under consideration When realized, as we believe it will soon be under so energetic an administration as that of Sir Bartle Frere, we shall have nothing to desire in the way of room for all our growth and operations and comforts. The detachment of Salsette from the Collectorate of Tannah will enable Government to carry out other changes which altered circumstances have necessitated. The Collectorate of Ahmednuggur with the Sub-collectorate of Nassick attached to it is found to be too unwieldy for proper management. The Sub-collectorate of Nassick will be detached from it, and will either be formed into a new collectorate with a portion of Khandeish added to it, or be attached to the Collectorate of Tannah. In the latter case the Collector of Tannah's head-quarters will be at Bassein, and the Zillah Court at Nassick. The portion of the scheme which most interests us is that which relates to the annexation of Salsette to the town and Collectorate of Bombay, and the bringing all parts of these extensive suburbs near to each other by iron roads. This, we can assure our readers, is a scheme which they may expect to be soon realized.

We stated a few days ago that the Governor General had withheld his assent to the passing of the Kurrachee Small Cause Court Act. We now learn that the Viceroy has sent on instructions to amend the Act; and that at the first meeting of the local Council on the 15th December next, it will be re-introduced for discussion.

Referring to a paragraph in our paper the other day on the state of the roads in and around Bombay, we are informed on the best authority that the Police, properly so called, are *not* responsible for the state of them, which we continue to think of as before.

The Municipal Commissioners, therefore, as a body, and Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, who is their official head, must divide amongst them, as they think proper, the discredit of the present state of these roads which we again pronounce decidedly bad.

The sanitory condition of Bombay requires to be looked into, and we think of starting a Commissioner of our own in this connexion directly.

A Ball is to be given at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday the 4th December next, under the patronage of Lord Elgin, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon a "Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India," have reported that they have considered the Bill, and finding that it has been carefully prepared, recommend it to the acceptance of the Council as it stands.

THE LAND DEFENCES AND REMOVAL OF THE RAMPARTS OF BOMBAY.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY.

On "the Land Defences and removal of the present ramparts of Bombay," being a continuation of his Minute, dated 7th June 1862.

His Excellency the President having requested me to include the question of the land fortifications of Bombay in a paper supplementary to what was lately advanced in my minute regarding to Harbour Defences, dated 7th June 1862, the following remarks are offered for the consideration of my honourable colleagues.

In the first place, I would premise that the two subjects, though having an intimate connexion, are essentially different, and may be respectively considered and treated on their own merits. The new plans for the fortification of Bombay obtain strong arguments in their favor from the facts of the Harbour Defences, whereas these latter must, on every ground of safety and prudence, be constructed, whether the former be proceeded with or not. Thus, while we declare the Harbour Defences to be an absolute and unavoidable necessity, we may consider the remodelment of the land fortifications a matter of high expediency, of prudence and of real improvement, first on Military grounds, and secondly, on others not Military, but possessing perhaps a yet greater importance.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion has prevailed for many years, regarding the expediency of a change from the present order of things. That unanimity was shared by many Chief Engineers, by several successive Commanders-in-Chief, in short, by nearly every professional authority, which may have been consulted by Government from time to time. That opinion was first stated and prominently brought forward by Lieutenant Colonel Jervis, Chief Engineer in 1845, and very weighty reasons were adduced by him, to show that the enceinte of the present Fort of Bombay is useless for any practical purpose of defence, while at the same time it is a cause of great inconvenience to the population of the City. To him, the construction of the Harbour Defences on a proper principle, was a sufficient indeed, a conclusive, argument for removing the ramparts of the Fort, as giving in another form the defence to seaward, which had been previously afforded by the fortifications in other circumstances of Ships and Gunnery, while he provided for the land defence in a suitabe manner.

There cannot be a doubt that the reasons alleged by Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis have a much greater importance now than in 1845. The population has increased enormously, while the rapid growth of the City outside the walls of the Fort, can probably only find a parallel in the Cities of Western America. The inland trade has augmented in proportion with the growth of the City, and the demands of Foreign Commerce. This is best shown by the figures lately used by the Chamber of Commerce, in its memorial to Government regarding the insecurity of Bombay. It is declared in that memorial, that the aggregate annual commerce of this City, is represented by about £40,000,000 sterling and 770,000 tons of shipping.

We understand that the population of Bombay is certainly not under 800,000 in number, of which it is probable some 40,000 or 50,000 reside in the Fort.

It may be assumed that the Fort was originally built to contain the entire City of Bombay, including the offices and residences of Government, the mercantile community, &c. At the date of its construction, heavy ordnance in the modern sense was unknown either ashore or afloat, and it may be taken for granted, considering the light armed ships and the small trade of that time, that the sea faces including the Castle were sufficient to meet the demands for which in their present condition we require Harbour Defences, while on the other, or land, side as well as the front towards Back Bay, the inhabitants had in the ramparts an ample but very necessary defence against piracy and enemies coming from the Concan, the Deccan, or elsewhere. In short the Town or Fort of Bombay was a hundred years ago, somewhat in the same case as Genoa and Venice at the era of the Italian republics. The State was in the town itself, and in the safety of the town the preservation of the State was consequently involved. The Fort of Bombay was, therefore, wisely devised to meet the requirements of the date of its construction, with regard to what could possibly be expected either from the sea, or from the adjacent and often unfriendly foreign powers. Now on the contrary, Bombay, instead of being an isolated town, exposed to piracy and other dangers, with no Field Army from which to call for help, is an enormous, growing and Commercial capital of large and flourishing provinces, studded with the stations of an Army, a considerable portion of which is immediately available by railway; the approach of a native enemy against it therefore from the interior of the country being an impossibility, unless the British Indian Empire should be broken up from its foundations.

On the other hand, the dangers of really powerful attack from the sea have been increased out of all proportion, owing to the modern discoveries in the use of Steam and Ordnance.

We may therefore say that the conclusion is inevitable, that while we cannot be too careful with regard to the Harbour Defences, all anxiety is removed with respect to any possible danger that can come from the interior.

If we suppose it to be in the power of an European enemy to land an Army which should be able to approach the town of Bombay from another part of the Island, we must recollect that it is impossible to fortify a City containing 800,000 inhabitants, or to defend it, except by an Army in the field and that an enemy after mastering the outside town, would be well satisfied to limit his operations to a bombardment and blockade of the Fort, whilst he revelled at his leisure in the wealth of the extensive City. It is not to be believed that the Fort exposed to vertical fire from mortars placed amidst the cover of the outside town, and from enemy's ships in the harbour, because, in such circumstances we must imagine the harbour to be in hostile occupation, would offer any resistance, or at all events for more than 24 hours. Crowded as it is with three-storied houses, and with all sorts of combustible materials, it would be quickly set on fire in a hundred different places. The large native population alone, which would be quadrupled by the panic-striken refugees from the outside City, not one of whom would fight, would cause a surrender to be unavoidable, unless they were driven out at the point of the bayonet by the Garrison. There would be neither food nor anything else at their disposal; in short, the position is untenable.

If, however, we suppose a real defence of the Fort, we shall have been obliged to lock up 10,000 soldiers inside of it, to enable it to stand a siege. I assume that, putting aside all other considerations, the difficulty of feeding an immense non-fighting population, &c. &c., it would be impossible to attempt the defence of such an extensive enceinte as that presented by the present Fort, with a less force than 10,000 men against a really respectable European enemy, who should be considerable enough to have ventured on a landing in force. May we not doubt the prudence of locking up 10,000 men who could, it is presumed, be far more usefully employed in active operations for the dislodgement of the enemy. Yet once locked up, their usefulness for the purpose of initiative would be gone and they would ultimately be taken prisoners, unless the Governor-General should be able to send a relieving Army from the other Presidencies by railway, an operation more easy to contemplate in theory than to develop in practice, seeing what would be the excitement throughout India under such circumstances.

In short the more the subject is considered, the more thorough must the conviction be, that the position of the Fort is either untenable or one which should not be held; I believe therefore the present Fort to be a source of great weakness, as causing feelings and notions of false security in time of peace, which are absolutely contrary to fact and the promptings of professional science and experience. If there were no other grounds but the last, I should say that it was indispensable to knock down the present Bombay ramparts. But there are others of a non-military character, which in their own fashion are more important than those already stated, and which ought, I think, to weigh down military objections if they existed. It has been said that the City of Bombay is growing like one in Western America. The growth cannot but go on for a long time to come, and possibly with even greater rapidity than hitherto.

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The Railways of Western India are approaching completion. When they shall be in full operation in the course of the next three or four years, when a system of cross lines and roads for feeding the trunk lines, for which many projects are before the public and the Government, shall have contributed to open and tap vast provinces which have hitherto trusted to brinjaree bullocks to carry off their superfluous produce, a scene of development will be witnessed in Bombay, which it is now difficult to realise, except by comparison of the Bombay of the present, with what it was at the beginning of the century. We are told that at that date it often happened that not a single merchantman was seen in the harbour. The present Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Wellesley, C.B., estimates that the value of the shipping in harbour is now never less, at any season of the year, than £2,000,000 sterling without cargo.

The figures of the Chamber of Commerce have already been referred to. In order to show the crowding of the population and of business in the great mart under consideration, it is only necessary to say, that in the most sought for localities the square yard of ground is worth ninety rupees (Rs. 90). Twenty years ago, the same square yard was worth forty Rupees (Rs. 40).

Taking all these facts into consideration, it must be admitted that Bombay as it stands on its strangely indented peninsula is full almost to bursting. It is absolutely necessary to undertake the execution of some great plan, by which this over-crowding may be remedied, conservancy, and ventilation improved, and some alleviation brought to bear on the alarming figures, by which the state of the public health is demonstrated.

What then are the conditions which have been stated? *First.*—We have a fortified enceinte built in ancient times, and other circumstances from those of the present, on enceinte, which, in the year we live in, is of no imaginable use in a Military point of view. *Secondly.*—We have a population increasing daily by rapid strides. We have wealth advancing in a like ratio. We see manufactures springing up and threatening to vie with the commerce which has attained such great proportions, while there is literally no room to meet these wants. Yet from the nature of the present order of things, including the new railway communication with every part of India, we must expect these wants to become more and more pressing every day. *Thirdly.*—The razing of the enceinte or ramparts aided by other schemes, some of which are in actual progress, will supply the required room.

It was, I apprehend, with a view to the mingled Military and Civil needs of the day, that the Governor in Council appointed the Committee to sit, which reported on the subject of the land fortifications, as shown in the Government letter to the Secretary of State, dated 9th December 1861.

President.
Colonel Turner, Chief Engineer.
Members.
Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, R. A.
Lieut.-Col. Rivers, Engineers.

That Committee (vide report) took a large and comprehensive view of the subject assigned to it.

Annexed with lithographed plan showing old fortification and the parapet proposed for adoption.

It states distinctly, when the harbour defences have been completed, and so long as the native town beyond the Esplanade remains wholly unprotected, that the only protection that property in the present Fort requires, is against a mob and against a small force landed by boats from enemy's ships in the offing.

The Committee then proceeds to recommend the demolition of the existing ramparts, and the construction in their place of a small system of detached forts, which it is considered will have, first, the effect of over-awing the whole of the City of Bombay, including that which is inside as well as outside the present Fort; *secondly*, of meeting any mob or hostile troops by guns loaded with grape from the fortified posts, and *thirdly*, of providing actual security for treasure, for valuable records, ammunition, &c.

The Committee further declares, that the works contemplated shall be capable of defence by a small Garrison, and that there shall be a sufficient glacis round each work.

It appears to me that the system of works is amply sufficient for the object proposed, and for the reasons before stated, that the Committee has done wisely in abstaining from any suggestion involving an attempt to defend from fixed posts the large area of the City or to meet the contingency of siege operations.

I may here mention what I have alluded to in former communications, that in time of hostility with a first rate power which might attempt to land troops at another part of the island, Bombay must depend for its security on a force in the field, which would be brought down by railways from the Stations in the interior.

Unless we are absolutely blind to the efforts of our enemy, we may presume that we should never be too late in taking the necessary precautions. This remark has been made because the Committee alludes to the defence of the works by a small Garrison. It is proper that the Committee should do so, but in time of European War, we may consider the troops stationed at Poona, Sholapore, Ahmedabad, &c &c., as being outlying portions of the Bombay Garrison, and therefore available for movement in its vicinity in a few hours.

I have no doubt that when the railway lines are completed to Ahmedabad and Poona, which will happen in the course of a year from this date, we shall be able to throw into Bombay in time of peace, 6,000 men at twelve hours notice. Were we at War with an European power, such arrangements would, I assume, be made in the quartering of the troops in the interior, as to double or treble that number.

I deem it right to be thus particular in this matter, as if the Government of Bombay be true to itself, such a contingency as that contemplated in the 2nd clause of the 15th para: of the Committee's report, viz.: of surprise by a mob or a detachment of sailors, should be almost impossible, even if there be no system of detached works built. I however entirely agree with the 9th para: of the said report, in deprecating any omission which should seem to court a danger or cause a risk to be incurred.

The Committee then proceeds to show how a large new quarter of the City can be laid out on the ground recovered by the razing of the ramparts by including a slip of the Esplanade, and certain schemes of reclamation from the Sea, which have more or less secured the sanction of Government, the latter being undertaken by private parties or the State on remunerative terms.

It is shown how public offices could be better placed in more suitable quarters than they now are, while the ventilation and drainage of the new City are cared for, in short the Committee has provided for the Military and Civil needs of Bombay, on which so much stress has been laid, as regards such defence as is possible and the augmentation of the building area demanded by the growing population and wealth of the City. It is open however to argument whether the objects desired cannot be sufficiently attained without sacrificing the Esplanade. On this I propose to offer a few remarks subsequently.

It may be supposed that no doubt could arise in our minds in adopting the plan which has been put forward, if we assume even that the great change for the better can be effected at a moderate cost to Government. But as proved by the Committee there will not only be no cost to Government, but if its plan be adopted in its integrity, there will positively be a gain of 250 lakhs of rupees, after the new works in place of the Fort shall have been constructed.

If we deduct the price of the Harbour Defences and the floating batteries according to the estimates of Colonel DeLisle, the Superintendent, and if we take 30 lakhs in addition to cover contingencies, and build the Barracks of Bombay which have long been needed, there will be still a balance credit for the Treasury of 150 lakhs of rupees or a million and a half sterling. The enormous profit accruing from the judicious and gradual sale of land, rendered available by the proposed measures, is the source from which comes this large fund. The original scheme propounded by Colonel Jervis in 1845 was based on similar facts and reasoning, he having proposed, as now suggested, to pay for new works out of the gains flowing from the demolition of the obsolete ones. He then showed like results, although the figures were different, on account of the difference of the rates of labour and of the price of ground in the City of Bombay in his day, from those obtaining in ours.

I have therefore no hesitation in urgently recommending, that we should, by no means, slacken our efforts to obtain the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State and of the Government of India, to the execution of the plans proposed.

I would at once connect the two schemes, viz., that for the Harbour defences and that for the Land fortifications. The gradual laying out of the new town and the reclamation might be left to the Garrison Engineer and the Civil Architect, but I would place the entire work of fortifications, whether at Sea or on Shore, under the superintendence of the Harbour defences, and increase his salary and establishment accordingly. The funds furnished for both sets of works should be obtained by the gradual sale of land. A Budget, apart from that of the Public Works, should be prepared for the improvement and fortification of Bombay by sea and land, and the balance yearly accruing not spent on the works, should be transferred to the Treasury. I do not mean by this to alienate the question of expenditure on these works from the general Budget of the Empire, but merely to take precautions that the resources we provide for our works by a large scheme, without trenching on ordinary revenue, may not be absorbed and devoted to other purposes, until the works are finished.

It is possible that the sale of the land might not be so immediate as to give the necessary funds. Until the ramparts are levelled delay might occur in finding purchasers. As there can be no doubt that the land will ultimately sell, we may reasonably discount the current bills for the works on the security of the unsold land.

If such a plan be pursued, I am sanguine that in the course of three years from this date, our harbour defences may for the most part be ready to receive their guns, and that our floating batteries will be in like condition.

If, on the other hand, we have to fight a battle for every yearly grant, I despair of seeing the Commerce and City of Bombay rescued from their painful state of danger and insecurity, which lately called forth the very reasonable memorial of the Chamber of Commerce.

For the harbour, including the floating batteries, we require from 15 to 20 lakhs a year.

On Shore it is probable, according to the showing of the Committee, that about five lakhs per annum would suffice for the next three years, as some time must elapse before the reclaimed ground can be ready to receive the foundations of solid structures.

It is not irrelevant to mention here, that in pursuance of the ideas forbidding us to look on Bombay for the future as a fortified town, the Government lately at my instance entertained a project for the transfer of the Military manufactories to the neighbourhood of Kirkee in the Deccan, including Powder Works, Gun Carriage Agency, &c.

The execution of this project is besides demanded on account of the Powder Works by climatic causes, the extreme dampness of Bombay for a great part of the year being inimical to any composition into which saltpetre enters.

Colonel Turner's Committee pursues the same idea still farther, but without giving details; and recommends that for the future but a comparatively small stock of Military stores should be left at Bombay, the grand supply Arsenal for the Presidency being removed from thence and placed at Poona.

I consider the recommendation an admirable one, and that it is demanded by every consideration of prudence, with regard to the contingency of war with a first rate maritime power.

To me the idea of the removal of the Grand Arsenal from the sea board to a place of security in the interior, is no novelty, it having entered into my views from the first when the defences and circumstances of Bombay were brought to my attention.

I would strongly urge that it should be made a part of the general plan for setting out affairs in order, which has now been so amply discussed.

In the foregoing remarks I have argued on the assumption that the plan of the Committee might be accepted as a whole, including the absorption of a considerable slip of the Esplanade.

Before however acceding to this it may be well for us to consider if the plan in its integrity is required so far as this part of it is concerned.

I am much inclined to think that the demand for more room, according to present wants may be encountered without this sacrifice, and that the new building ground should be, at all events now, and until it is fairly occupied and built on, limited by the line in the Committe's plan called the *Esplanade main road*. It is true that this will diminish the saleable area by about one half. On the other hand it will raise the price of that which is sold in proportion.

Thus the Committee after liberal allowance, reckons that the extended area it proposes to sell, will have a value of Rupees thirty per square yard all round. Assuming this estimate to be fairly correct, there can be little doubt, if the saleable area be reduced by one half, that the blocks left for sale would fetch about Rupees sixty per square yard, perhaps even more; at any rate it could not be less than Rupees forty-five.

But were no more than Rupees thirty to be obtained, we should still have sufficient money for all our works and a balance left for the Treasury.

This being so, it appears to me that we should pause before we absolutely commit ourselves to that part of the plan, which would deprive the citizens and population of their beautiful and breezy play ground, unless the sacrifice be unavoidably demanded, which I cannot bring myself to believe to be the case *just yet*.

While, however, I would leave *for the present* the slip of Esplanade between the "Esplanade main road" and "high water line"—see annexed plan—I would proceed with the reclamation as proposed for remunerative purposes of occupation, and as required for the Baroda Railway,—see Committee report, &c.

W. R. Mansfield, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Resolution of Government.

In December 1861, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Secretary of State the report of a Committee on the subject of the Western Defences of the Fort of Bombay. The Committee consisted of Colonel H. B. Turner, Chief Engineer, Colonel Pottinger, Artillery, and Lieut.-Colonel Rivers, Royal Engineers, and their conclusions were entirely approved of by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor in Council.

2. In a Minute dated the 18th of June 1862 "on the Land defences and removal of the present ramparts of Bombay," His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief again reviewed the question of the Military defence of the island, entered at length into the financial question relative to the cost of carrying out the alterations and improvements recommended by the Committe, and pointed out the positive danger of relying on the present ramparts as a means of defence.

3. In a Despatch, in the Military Department, dated the 17th June last, Her Majesty's Secretary of State expressed his approval of the proposal of the Committee, to remove the Western Front of the Fortifications, and to turn the ground so recovered to useful and profitable account, and authorized the Government of Bombay to take the steps necessary for that purpose by levelling the present ramparts, and by erecting other works of defence on a new and improved plan.

4. In another Despatch* on the same subject, in the Public Works Department, the Secretary of State observes:—

"Another subject demanding special notice, is the appropriation of the new ground about to be acquired, whether by reclamation or by the removal of the land defences. After reserving what will be required as sites for the new forts, and what must be kept clear round the forts, there will remain a very considerable area available for building and other purposes. One of the drawings received from you in the Military Department purports to show the direction which it is intended shall be taken by future streets between the present Fort and Back Bay. From this it would seem that sufficient attention has not been given to the essential point of having occasional squares and other open spaces. Such spaces are indispensable for sanitary reasons, and may also be most valuable for police purposes, besides affording room for plantations of trees, and offering an agreeable and wholesome change from ordinary streets. The plan alluded to may probably have been intended merely as a rough sketch, otherwise it will require considerable modification. But, further, whatever plan be adopted ought to be one comprehending all the several plots of new ground about to be acquired in different situations, whether by reclamation or by demolition of the ramparts, so far, at least, as it is intended that building shall extend. No building lots ought to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, until not only the general arrangement, but also the style and character of the buildings to be erected shall have been carefully considered, and a comprehensive plan shall have been matured in conformity with the conclusions arrived at. In framing such a plan, regard should be paid, not merely to the accommodation and convenience of the public, and of individuals, but also, in some degree, to architectural effect. An opportunity, not likely to recur, will now be afforded of building almost a new city in the Island of Bombay, and it may become a permanent subject of national reproach if due advantage be not taken of the occasion. This opportunity, therefore, should be embraced to establish an efficient system of drainage, now so much required; and your Government will probably find it desirable to obtain full powers, through an Act of your Legislature, to enable your Government to exercise a general control over the buildings to be erected on the new site, so as to ensure due attention both to the public convenience and to proper sanitary regulations."

5. It remains to consider the best means for giving practical effect to these instructions.

6. So many interests are involved that caution is necessary lest some of these interests be unwittingly injured; whilst, at the same time, the amount of work to be done is so great and so important that it is absolutely necessary to expedite action by every means not inconsistent with due care to avoid serious mistakes.

7. The Governor in Council therefore resolves to appoint a Commission of which the deliberative and executive functions shall be kept carefully distinct, and which shall as far as possible include all whose opinions Government will desire to have before finally deciding on any particular measure of importance.

8. All executive duties will be entrusted to an Executive Committee, comprising such a limited number of members as shall insure unity and promptitude of action and individual responsibility.

9. This Executive Committee will consider and select definite plans, for the approval and sanction of Government, and when approved provide for their execution, through the proper responsible Agency, which may be appropriate to each work.

10. Before any plans are laid before Government, they should be considered by the general or consultative Committee in which Government would wish to include all whose interests or duties are most likely to be affected by the measure proposed, and all to whom reference likely to be necessary on any great proposition which the Executive Committee may entertain, for improvements in the Fort and parts of the Town adjacent to the Esplanade.

* No. 10, dated 17th June 1862.

11. The Governor in Council proposes that the Executive Committee be composed of Lieut. Col. De Lisle whose professional standing and accomplishments peculiarly fit him for the office, as President, with Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, who has already done so much for the improvement of the Town, and Mr. Walter Cassels who has consented to afford Government the valuable aid of his advice in disposing of questions which require taste and judgment as well as high character and local experience.

12. They should have a paid Secretary, who will be hereafter nominated, and who will be required to devote the greater part of his time to the work of the Committee.

13. For the General or Consultative Committee, the following gentlemen are appointed ex-officio, in addition to the Members of the Executive Committee:—

The Secretaries to Government in the Financial, Military, and Public Works Departments, Principal Inspector General of Hospitals, Commandant of the Garrison, Chief Engineer, Col. Pottinger, Commissary General, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Chief Engineers Great Indian Peninsular, and Bombay and Baroda Railways, Garrison Engineer, Collector of Bombay.

14. To these the Governor in Council would propose to add two Members selected by the Chamber of Commerce, and two to be selected by the Bench of Justices, as representing the principal house proprietors in and near the Fort, and the Chamber and the Bench should be addressed, and requested to aid Government by selecting as their representatives gentlemen who will efficiently aid in carrying out works so materially affecting the comfort of the inhabitants and the character of the city of Bombay.

15. It will be the peculiar duty of this General Committee to consider all important questions laid before them by the Executive Committee, and either to recommend, or state their objections whether individual or collective for the consideration of Government.

16. All such projects should as far as possible, be discussed and voted on, orally, and in public, so as to avoid delays and correspondence, and so as to ensure at an early stage an expression of opinion from every large interest likely to be seriously affected.

17. It will of course be competent to any Member to forward with the record of the general opinion of the Committee his own written reasons for assent or dissent.

18. The Executive Committee will consider and favor Government with their opinion, in such order as they find most convenient, on the following points:—

(*a*) The best mode of making immediate provision for improving, and, if necessary, multiplying the means of ingress and egress through the ramparts. It is evident that this is a matter of very urgent importance, and quite distinct from any question as to the disposal of the rest of the fortifications and the land they stand on, which must necessarily be a work of time.

(*b*) The proper direction and width of all roads to be hereafter maintained whether as streets, or open roads, and the order in which they should be taken in hand, and executed.

(*c*) The necessity with reference especially to the feeling of the inhabitants for any works like palisades and ditches, and if necessary, what should be their character and general details. These of course will be settled with the reference to military defence and the new works sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(*d*) The measures necessary for a complete system of drainage and conservancy including gas and water supply for the Fort and its environs. This will obviously be a wide question affecting in some degree, and depending on the general question of drainage and conservancy of the whole Island, for the disposal of all refuse matter on any part of either the East or West shore of the Island, must directly affect the shore of the Fort and Esplanade. But large as the question is, the general principles to be followed, must be decided before any considerable building can be determined on.

(*e*) The Military Authorities having, decided what land must be kept clear of buildings round the proposed new works of defence, it will be for the Executive Committee to consider how the remaining available space should be appropriated.

The public buildings which are so urgently needed must be first considered, a list of the most important of them is given in the margin. Each office or department will state its own wants and views as to the mode in which they should be supplied from which the Executive Committee will be able to judge of the general size and character of the building required, and either allot a suitable space, or assign a suitable share in any general building which may be proposed for the accommodation of more than one department.

Barracks for Troops required for Defences.
European General Hospital and Sanitarium or Quarters for Officers on Medical Certificate.
High Court House.
Small Cause Court.
Police Office.
Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Custom House.
Secretariate.
Quarters for Staff Officers, and officials of all grades, Civil and Military, of various Departments whose Offices or duties are in, or near the Fort.
New Passenger Station G. I. P. Railway Company.
School-Rooms, including Day-Schools, attached to the several Churches in the Fort.
Treasury.
Government Record Office.
Government Offices now dispersed in Town Hall, the Town Barracks, and its neighbourhood in Church lane and opposite the Cathedral.

In the former case when a separate building is to be erected, the office or department will prepare its own designs subject to any restrictions, or conditions suggested by the Executive Committee.

When only a part of a general building is required, the office or department concerned will only have to specify the extent and character of the accommodation required, *e.g.*, so many superficial feet, upper floor or ground floor, office accommodation, so much warehouse room, &c. &c.

The designs approved by the Executive Committee, with any remarks the Consultative Committee may have to offer, will then be submitted to Government, and, when sanctioned, will be executed in the usual way by the department concerned, subject to any general supervision which the Executive Committee, in the interests of Government and the public may exercise.

(*f*) The extent, and best mode of disposing of the open spaces reserved for ventilation, recreation of the inhabitants, or ornamental purposes will have to be considered: for these purposes the Governor in Council would wish to place no restriction on the taste and judgment of the Committee who on deciding on such questions will probably bear in mind all projects of reclamation of Back Bay, whether partial or complete, both immediately and eventually in which the provision of some place for equestrian exercise should not be forgotten.

(*g*) The disposal of the existing ramparts, and ditches, will require consideration. The materials of the former will probably be easily disposed of in the new buildings, or works of reclamation. The ditches will, in part, require to be filled in, but portions may be left as sheets of water, useful or ornamental, and as a security against the risk, however remote, of a failure of the Vehar supply, as noticed by the Chief Engineer. The more immediate question will be, how the condemned ramparts are to be removed, whether by the Public Works Department, departmentally, or by a general contract, in what order, and under what restrictions.

(*h*) When sites have been reserved for all public buildings likely to be required, the Executive Committee will suggest the rules under which private parties may be allowed to acquire any portions of available land which are not required for public purposes.

In some parts, as for instance in Rampart Row, and other buildings facing the ramparts, or bordering on the Esplanade, private convenience and architectural effect may both be consulted by allowing the owners of existing buildings to acquire by purchase a slip of land, in advance of their present property, on condition of rebuilding their premises, on the site so enlarged, in a style, and of materials suitably improved.

The Executive Committee will have little difficulty in laying down general rules for the conditions as to price, &c., of such grants, and can then pronounce separately, an opinion, on each building for which a design in any prominent site may be submitted for approval. The rules relating to the submission and approval of such design will be an early subect of consideration by the Executive Committee.

(*i*) Lastly the Committee should report on the financial question, which is touched on by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with his usual clearness and ability. Provision must be made for keeping clear accounts of all receipts and expenditure connected with harbour reclamation, defence, and improvement, distinct on the one hand from ordinary unproductive public works, and on the other from merely municipal improvements. To draw and maintain this distinction is matter of essential importance, and of some delicacy, and legislative provision may be required for the purpose.

19. The Chief Engineer is requested to take the necessary steps for having plans and estimates prepared of the new defensive works approved by the Secretary of State, including the provision of Barrack accommodation for all Officers, as well as men belonging to the Garrison who may be required in the Fort and its environs.

20. With regard to the question raised in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum of 15th July, Government imagine that little clearance of existing buildings was, contemplated either by the Committee or Secretary of State. The works were to be adapted to the town as it is, for its better defence and security against an attack by sea, or by a mob by land. Any clearance which is absolutely necessary to the immediate security of the new works against such attacks must of course be provided. But with regard to ulterior security there must be a limit to the radius to be cleared which limit will vary, not only according to the object of the work, but according to the present and prospective value of the property to be removed. It should be borne in mind that it is no part of the object of the works that they should be prepared to stand a regular seige by land.

21. The 250 yards clear radius proposed by the Committee or the 500 yards preferred by the Secretary of State can of course be rigorously insisted on as regards all future building on land now vacant. This is apparently all that was contemplated either by the Committee or Secretary of State and is all that can be regarded as practically possible.

22. Another purely military question is the alteration to be made in the Castle and Grand Arsenal. This will depend greatly on the transfer of a great part of the Arsenal to Kirkee, and the two questions must be considered together.

23. The subsidiary works required at the Mint, must also be considered and decided on without delay.

24. The Chief Engineer will probably be able at an early date to fix the exact position of the proposed works and the spaces to be kept clear so as to enable the Executive Committee to proceed with the consideration of their plans for the rest of the Town.

25. The reclamation of a portion of Back Bay for the immediate pupose of affording the Bombay Baroda Railway Company, access to a station at Colaba will hereafter come within the scope of these operations, but for the present, it will only be necessary to bear in mind, in all operations connected with the Fort and Esplanade, the proximate probability of such a scheme of reclamation being carried out.

26. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record his high sense of the judgment and ability of the Officers composing the Committee of last year on the Western Defences, and to return the thanks of Government to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the valuable aid and advice he has afforded in the final disposal of this important question.

No. 6111 of 1862.
Public Works Department.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Lieut.-Col. DeLisle, C. Forjett, Esq., Walter Cassels, Esq., Secretary to Government Financial Department, Secretary to Government Military Department, Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Quarter Master General, Chief Engineer at the Presidency, Commandant of the Garrison, Principal Inspector General of Hospitals, Colonel Pottinger, Commissary General, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Chief Engineers Great Indian Peninsular, Bombay and Baroda Railways, Garrison Engineer, Collector of Bombay. Copies should also be sent to Chamber of Commerce, H.M.'s Bench of Justices, with a letter as above directed.

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1862.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

JARRAH TIMBER.

From the Acting Chief Engineer.
To the Timber Agent.

Kurrachee, 13th September 1862.

Sir,—Replying to your letter No. 1497 dated 4th September, I have the honor to inform you that we have tried Jarrah timber in four different situations, *viz.*, 1, piling temporary viaduct Chinnee Creek; 2, piling under piers, Mulleer viaduct; 3, longitudinals under floating stage, Kotree Ferry; 4, floor of general stores, Ghizree junction. 1. The piles were driven about two years ago; they were examined during last month, when it was found that they had suffered to a considerable extent from the attacks of the sea worm, but not to a greater extent than any other timber, (pucka teak included) under similar circumstances would have done. 2. The piles at the Mulleer were examined a few days ago when they were found to be in as sound a condition as when first driven. 3. The timbers at the Kotree Ferry have been under water during the last six months; we are consequently unable to make any examination of their state. 4. The floor of the general stores was fixed about two years ago; the timber continues much in the same state as when first laid down.

The last cargo appears to have been shipped in a green state. The timber remained some time uncovered at Keamaree; those logs most exposed suffered very much, while the undermost became gradually seasoned and turned out well.

From the opportunities we have had of judging of the quantities of this wood, there can be no doubt that, if properly seasoned before being shipped, it will prove most useful as a building material; and I should strongly recommend that a couple of ship loads should be purchased, as during the next two years it is to be expected that a great quantity will be wanted for the proposed station buildings.

This wood has not been used for sleepers, neither in any situation exposed to the attacks of white ants. I can, therefore, say nothing of its quantities in this respect.—I have, &c.,

T. G. Newnham, Acting Chief Engineer.

Memo. by Major R. Malcolm, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Bombay, 13th Oct. 1862.

A further report on the Jarrah timber procured in 1859-60, from Australia for the use of the Sind Railway Company is submitted to Government. The Acting Chief Resident Engineer of the Company furnishes a favourable report of such of this timber as appeared to be well-seasoned before being used, and seems to believe, like Mr. Brunton, that were the wood properly seasoned before being despatched from its place of growth it would be found serviceable and economical. As previously reported to Government much of the last consignments of this wood was damaged either on the voyage or immediately on its arrival at Kurrachee: so that owing to "cracks and shakes" a comparatively small amount of it was capable of furnishing sound baulks or planks of any size, although even the faulty logs supplied good piles for bridge foundations. From a *report* on Jarrah timber by Captain Ducane, Royal Engineers, lately forwarded to Government by H. M.'s Secretary of State, there seems reason to believe that the officers of the Sind Railway Company are correct in attributing the indifferent condition of former consignments to the fact of these having been shipped in a green state. The Acting Chief Engineer of the Company reports that piles of this timber driven in the salt marsh at Kurrachee have been attacked by a species of sea-worm or borer although apparently to no great extent. The undersigned has heard gentlemen who have seen this wood employed in sea jetties, &c., in Australia mention that it was exempt from the attacks of the worms or borers in those seas. The discrepancy between the experience of Australia and India may arise from a difference in the species of worm. Major Malcolm, while in Sind, was asked by Mr. Brunton to inspect a piece of Jarrah wood which had for some time been placed near nests of the white ant. This had been attacked by the ants, but had not been penetrated by them beyond half an inch from the surface.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO OCTOBER 27.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

Galle, 22*nd Nov.* 7-50 P.M.

America 17th October.

Confederate General Stewart, in his *raid*, rode round McClellan's army, carried off one thousand horses and prisoners, destroyed railroads in Federal rear, and recrossed the Potomac.

McClellan had advanced to Charleston, Virginia.

Confederates falling back; but Federals stopped by superior force, at Sheperdstown.

Confederates besiege Nashville in force, and have summoned it to surrender.

Confederate loss on defeat at Cornith, five thousand.

Gold, at New York, thirty-two premium.

Revolution in Greece; King Otho abdicated in favour of his brother and fled, but Provisional Government deposed the dynasty. Revolution not republican.

Severe gales from seventeenth to twenty-fourth in the British Channel, and Western European Coast; many casualties to Coasting trade, and anxiety about Baltic vessels due.

Cobden in a speech at Manchester urged agitation to abolish blockades.

Garibaldi considered in danger. A French Surgeon gone to Spezzia to amputate.

Cotton market quiet; prices firm.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO NOVEMBER 3.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

London, 3*rd November.*

News from America to 22nd October.

M'Clellan had not advanced.

Democrats have gained many elections.

Gold at New York thirty-four premium.

No fresh events.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has been appointed successor to Mr. Laing.

Cotton market firm. Best Surats Twenty pence per pound.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO NOV. 4.

Galle, 22*nd Nov.* 7-38 P.M.

Consols 93½.
Fives, barely 105.
Specie 400,000.
Discounts, 3 per cent.
Indigo unsaleable at October rate.
Sugar rather lower.
Rice declined three pence.
Saltpetre flat.
Linseed and Rape steady, sales firm.
Jute drooping.
Lacdye steady.
Shellac partially lower.
Safflower firm; Cutch one shilling lower.
Coffee weaker.
Pepper inert.
Cocoanut slightly lower.
Coir Yarn barely maintained.
Woollens, demand good.
Ivory dear.
Cinnamon, fine, advanced three pence.
Tallow declined eighteen.
Wheat eighteen pence lower.
Cotton declined one penny, nearly recovered.
Yarns rather lower.
Shirtings declined six pence.

We are sorry to hear, by letters from Simla, of the indisposition of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who of late has been rather unfortunate as regards accidents. It appears that Sir Hugh Rose, when returning from Cheenee to Simla, *en route* to join army head-quarters in the plains and commence his tour of inspection in Central India, was prostrated by a stroke of the sun and incapacitated from proceeding further on horseback. We are glad to be able to add that, by the latest accounts, no serious consequences were expected to result, and that it was expected he would soon be able to continue his journey to the plains.—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.

We regret to announce the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, a prince to whom the British Government is under deep obligations for active assistance during the rebellion of 1857.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 15.

Telegraphic communication is already established between Kurrachee and *Oremarah*, a place on the Mekran coast, about 132 miles west of Kurrachee. The wire works very well, and the people, although not British subjects, render every assistance. From *Oremarah* it is being carried on to *Guada*, about 120 miles further West. From *Guada*, two routes have been proposed, and Government has not yet decided which of them to adopt. The first proposed route is to carry the line from Guada to Bunder Abbas on the Persian coast; from Bunder Abbas to Shiraz, Ispahan, Teheran, and thence to Bagdad, from which place a line already exists to Constantinople.

The advantage of this route, as composed with the other proposed route, is that it avoids the necessity of a submarine wire.

The disadvantage is that it proceeds through Persian territory, and so would place our telegraphic communication at the mercy of a not very friendly Government, and one notoriously subject to Russian influence.

The other route proposed is to carry the wire across the mouth of the Persian Gulf, from Guada to Muscat, from Muscat to *Ras--el-Khyma*, a promontory on the Persian Gulf about 250 miles N. W. of Muscat. From Ras-el-Khyma it is proposed to take it across the Persian Gulf to Bussorah, from Bussorah up the course of the Euphrates to Bagdad.

The great advantage of this route is that it does not proceed through Persian territory, and that it is the shorter route.

The disadvantage is, that it involves the necessity of a submarine cable; but this disadvantage is not so great, when it is considered that the Persian Gulf is nowhere more than 45 fathoms deep, and is studed with small islands on which intermediate stations might be erected.

It may be observed that it is considered impracticable to attempt to take the line by land round the Southern bound of the Persian Gulf, as the distance would be thereby greatly increased, and tribes that inhabit the tract of country are turbulent Bedouins.

It is hoped that if the works continue to progress as well as they are doing now, the line from Kurrachee to Bagdad will be completed in fifteen months.—*Id.*

To break the quiet which has characterised upper India during the past year there is the prospect of a little war in Rajpootana. Saloomour is a feudatory of our feudatory the Maharajah of Oodeypore. The late Chief, Raoul Kissen Sing, was always a rebellious subject of the late Maharajah, and was not less contumacious to the British Government. After his death an adoption was made opposed to the usages of Rajpootana, the Council of Regency, and the orders of the Political Agent. For the first time it will probably be necessary to see that the provisions of Lord Canning's adoption Resolution are adhered to, and probably British troops are already on the move.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 13.

The Government of India have finally decided that there will be no Camp of Exercise at Lucknow, as recommended by Sir Hugh Rose.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

We erroneously identified the man Scott who recently escaped from the County jail with George Cooke who a little before escaped from the House of Correction. Scott who effected his escape from the County jail was only lately discharged from the House of Correction on the expiration of his sentence of six months imprisonment.

There will be a public meeting in connection with the Bombay Temperance Union at the Sailors' Home, Esplanade, this evening at 7 o'clock. All interested in the cause of temperance are invited to attend, and a more special invitation is addressed to all interested in the welfare of the Sailor.

H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, which left our harbour on Friday last, at 7 P.M. to Vingorla and Sudashewghur, with the following passengers, put back on Saturday morning on account of stormy weather.

Lieutenants G. B. Simpson, and Maguire; 122 men; 52 women and 44 children of 2nd Company Sappers and Miners.

Misfortunes of Railway Travellers.—On Saturday morning the train due at Boree Bunder at 9-27 A.M. arrived at the goods siding at the terminus, minus some carriages of passengers and the rear brake van. These had been left at Coorla to benefit by the washing which the heavy rain was calculated to afford them, and as all the carriages were third class, it is likely that the passengers would benefit as much as the carriages. It appears that on leaving Coorla the coupling hook of the last second class carriage drew away, and everything behind it was left behind. Shouts and signals were raised to induce the driver to pull up and put back, but he was some sixty or seventy carriages ahead and a sharp squall came on at the same time, so that all efforts failed to inform him of the occurrence till he got to Byculla.

"A Coupling broken——Passengers moving on," and "a Coupling broken——Passengers left behind" would form two very prolific subjects for the pencil that does "Bird's eye Views of Society" in *Cornhill*. The way in which the *separated parties* looked at each other on the above occasion was far out of the reach of ordinary pens and pencils to describe.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held on Monday the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Meeting, in conformity with Art. X. of the Society's Rules, will proceed to the election of the *Committee of Management*, *Sub-Committees*, and *Auditors* for the ensuing year.

Revision of Periodicals.

Proposed to be discontinued.

All the European and Indian Newspapers with the exception of "Punch," "London Illustrated News," "L'Illustration," "L'Institut," "Home News," and the Indian Government Gazettes.

Proposed to be Added.

"Westminster Review" and "The Exchange."

The following propositions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That a Committee of three Gentlemen be annually appointed to select and arrange for the purchase of books suitable for the Library, and that subscribers generally be invited to propose such news works as they desire for the consideration of the Committee."

"That a Committee be appointed to examine the Novels and Romances now in the Library, with power to dispose of any or all of them according to their judgment."

We were happy to see the following in the last issue of the *Deccan Herald*:—We understand that Mr. Keru Luxamon, the Head Master of the Government School at Ahmednuggur, is about to be appointed an Inspector in the Educational Department. Mr. Keru Luxamon is one of the first mathematicians and astronomers in this Presidency; and he is a most worthy young man besides. We are, therefore, very glad to hear that his merits have attracted the notice from his superiors which they deserve."—*Deccan Herald, November* 21.

A correspondent at Galle of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The telegraph between this and Calcutta has been playing terrible tricks. It has taken from 7 to 10 days to transmit Messages to and from Calcutta, and a message of mine to Bombay has never reached at all. It is a great nuisance." Fancy, a public department of this nature, on which the commercial operations of this great country chiefly depend, being a nuisance! But who can deny it?

There is not a paper in India which does not periodically complain of the shameful neglect and mismanagement of the Telegraph in this country. Messages from here to Cochin about 500 miles distant occupy frequently two days and upwards on their transit, and this when the line is in perfect working order. Upon mentioning this at the Telegraph Office here we are assured that there was no cause for the delay, and that strict enquiries shall be made into the matter. Yet we never get satisfaction, and every one contrives to shift the blame to Calcutta, and from thence a stereotyped reply is invariably received after a very long interval. We imagine the Calcutta office is not so much to blame as we are told, and we believe that were each Inspector to exercise better supervision over the portion of line under his charge and to be more industrious in tracing out the causes of delay, the public would have much less reason to complain of the irregularities of the Department. In other branches of Government Service an admirable *esprit de corps* exists which induces each official to do his utmost to serve the public, and we recommend the adoption of such a sentiment by gentlemen in the Telegraph Department. The time is not very distant when the Department must be entirely remodelled and such regulations introduced as will make Inspectors more responsible than they at present are.—*Madras Times, November* 17

We found with pleasure, in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, an extract of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, relaxing, if not nullifying, the unwarrantable order passed some time ago, and which we noticed in terms of reprobation at the time, to the effect that uncovenanted servants of government who might have passed the best days of their life in its employ were, in case of their services being no longer required on account of reduction of establishment, to be paid some paltry gratuities in proportion to their length of service, and dismissed to eke out the remainder of their days as best they could. When condemning, the order in question at the time it was published, we said that it was unworthy of, and at variance with the humane character of the British government and people; and we expressed a strong hope that it would never be strictly acted upon. The letter of the Secretary of State for India, from which the extract in yesterday's *Gazette* was made, orders that, in the case of two uncovenanted servants of the government, whose services were no longer required on account of the substitution of printing for writing in a public office, should, as they had served upwards of twenty years, receive the same pension as if they had been incapacitated for further work by illness or old age; and it is further added that, for the future, in similar cases, pensions shall in the same manner be given, without the old servant of the State being obliged, as heretofore, to produce a medical certificate of further inability to work. We hope never more to hear of the unjust and illiberal rule in question, and would be glad to hear of its erasure from the State records. The uncovenanted service deserves as well of the government in its own province as any other branch of the public administration; and it is not in accordance with British feelings or practice to dismiss the good and faithful servants of the State when worn out, to pass the remainder of their days in penury and distress.—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.

Have we no Captain Toynbee in Bombay? It is with real pleasure we see that in a port like Calcutta there is at all events one man who takes a real and sincere interest in the present condition of sailors. Captain Henry Toynbee, F. R. A. S., will deliver two lectures at the Town Hall "On the Present Condition of Seamen and How it may be Improved." The first lecture is to be addressed to the commanders and officers of ships, and all interested in the welfare of sailors; the second will be addressed to the sailors themselves. We wish Captain Toynbee every success in the good work he has taken in hand, and sincerely trust that the public attention will at last be more particularly drawn in that direction, where we have often felt that it was much wanted.—*Id.*

The meeting in Calcutta last week on the distress of the cotton operatives combined all the elements which ensure success. It is seldom that on the same platform the earnestness of the Viceroy and the eloquence of a speaker like Dr. Duff unite with the practical plainness of the learned Archdeacon, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, experienced merchants and wealthy Rajahs, to commend such a subject to the sympathies of the public as the suffering of England. The political element was naturally, but perhaps too studiously, excluded in dealing with a topic which, though it appeals to the sympathies rather than the cold judgment of men, yet involves such questions as the American war, the supply of cotton, the progress of the working classes and the duty of India. From all these Lord Elgin dexterously darted aside, just when he had approached them so closely as to excite the hope that he would not fail to imitate Mr. Gladstone and the most distinguished members of the Ministry and the Opposition, in their public appearances during the recess. He evidently felt that his announcement of the determination of Government to place the residue of the Famine Fund in the hands of the Lord Mayor, would be so satisfactory as to cover his retreat from the most important topics of the day. At least five hundred orphans must be provided for by this fund for years, so that we do not expect the returns of its amount, now being prepared, to shew a large sum. The three Presidencies have already contributed some £40,000 in the proportion of three thousand from Madras, twelve and a half from Calcutta and twenty-four from Bombay. An Executive Committee to organise a permanent system of subscriptions, so long as they may be necessary, was appointed yesterday. We trust every station will now have its standing Committee of English and native Residents to receive donations and periodical subscriptions.—*Friend of India, November* 13.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Water Meters.—The Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works has addressed the following letter to the clerk of the Municipal Commissioners:—

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will lay before the Commissioners the enclosed results of experiments which they in their resolution No. 2120 requested me to make. I regret that there has been so much delay in furnishing them; it was caused by my having to erect a tank for the purpose of getting an invariable head and afterwards by the difficulty in procuring piping of the required sizes.

Table showing the observed results of the velocity of water passing through pipes with that of water passing through the same pipes with meters attached.

Head of Water in feet.	Diameter of pipe in feet.	Diameter of orifice of Meter in feet.	Length of pipe in feet.	Velocity in feet per second through pipe without meter.	Velocity through pipe per second with meter attached.	Loss in head per cent to water passing through pipe with meter over pipe without meter.
11.75	.0833	...	17.00	11.5	......	......
11.75	.0833	.0833	17.00	......	9.96	5.6
11.58	.08125	...	17.00	7.80	......	......
11.58	.03125	.03125	17.00	......	6.50	8.9

Scarcity of Water in Burrows Lane.—A memorial has been addressed to the Commissioners, by the inhabitants of the above locality requesting that a dipping well with a supply of Vehar water may be constructed in that neighbourhood. They state that the inhabitants themselves are badly supplied with water, and that the necessity is enhanced as many people who attend funerals call for water, and that it frequently happens that the neighbours are without that beverage themselves. Therefore it would be deemed not only a boon to those immediately connected with the locality but to the Christian public at large, if some provision was made to supply the neighbourhood with water. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, endorses the memorial in the following words. Military funeral parties and others do frequently require a cup of cool water at the Graveyard. The neighbourhood is very crowded and much in need of water.

The cost of a dipping well and the necessary pipes thereto is estimated at Rs. 1,600. The Board have resolved that Government be addressed with a recommendation that the extension be made.

Plumbers Charges.—The Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works in a communication addressed to the Municipal Commissioners states, that he considers that Rs. 5 will well compensate plumbers both for fixing and cleaning meters. The size of the meter makes so little difference in the cost of erection that the above rate is recommended uniformly. No price can be fixed for repairs, but the Engineer expresses his willingness to arbitrate in case of any dispute between proprietor and plumber.

The Mazagon Bunder.—Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Davur has addressed a letter to the Board, in which he complains of the very wretched state of the Mazagon Bunder and the road leading thereto. He says that the road requires no substantial repairs in respect to metalling, but complains of the rubbish spread all over it and of the heaps of broken and other stones left carelessly by the contractors of the Patent slip and Wet Dock companies on all parts of the road, being the only things that render it so disgraceful. The Bunder in question is the only one in use by the officers of the P. and O. Co., and is the landing place of many passengers, who are likely to form unfavorable notions of the town and its Municipal resources. It is also the evening place of recreation of the elite of Mazagon and its vicinity. He also says that the best thanks of the community will be due to the Municipality if steps were taken by them to remedy the grievance. He then draws their attention to another point, that a couple of forms were provided for the convenience of people frequenting the place for an evening breeze, in the time of the late Governor, Lord Falkland, these seats have since been much damaged and reduced to a tottering state. Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee proposes to repleace them by new ones, as soon as the road has undergone the necessary repairs, provided the Board would undertake that none of these seats, should be converted into Police posts as hitherto have been done, and that a Police peon should be stationed there and ordered to stop the fishermen, coolies, &c. from intermeddling with them. To which the Commissioners reply through their clerk:—That it is the duty of the Police to see that no article of any kind is allowed to be deposited in any public highway for any length of time. They add that they have nothing to do with the seats on the Bunder and refer the writer to the Commissioner of Customs, or the Civil Architect on the subject.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Saturday, 22nd Nov.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Bhugwan Vuljaram, was charged with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 3,382-8, the porperty of Gopalrao Myral. An information was laid before His Worship on 10th instant, by one Nursingdass Hurjeevundass, Goomasta of the prosecutor, in which the prisoner was charged with having absconded with the above sum. He was employed by the firm in the capacity of a metha, and had been entrusted on the 11th October with hoondies to that amount, for the purpose of getting them cashed. He got the hoondies cashed and then absconded with the money. It was ascertained at the time when the information was laid that the prisoner was in custody at Surat, and the informant prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension. The warrant was issued and the prisoner brought before His Worship, when the information was read over to the prisoner and interpreted to the informant.

Informant said,—The prisoner at the bar is the same person referred to in my information.

Sackerchund Luckhmechund said,—I am an inhabitant of Surat where I keep a Shroff's shop. I know the prisoner. On the 30th October he brought one of the New Government notes to me to change, it was for Rs. 1,000. He said he could not take the whole of the money then as he had to lodge at a Dhurrumsala. I received the note and advanced him Rs. 191-14 on it, that day and he left. Next day I gave him Rs. 805 in cash. He then produced two more notes, Government notes, for Rs. 1,000 each and asked me to change them. I had not enough rupees to change the notes, so the prisoner said he would have a hoondie, but when I had prepared the hoondee he said he would not have that, but asked me to credit the two notes from him each for Rs. 1,000. In the evening in consequence of my suspicions being aroused, I delivered to notes for Rs. 1,000 each which I received from the prisoner, to the Deputy Magistrate at Surat. I had sold the first note I received from the prisoner to a Shroff. I then went with the Surat police to Broach, where the prisoner was apprehended. Rs. 995 were found with the prisoner and I added Rs. 5 to that sum, and the Shroff to whom I sold the note first received from the prisoner, paid that sum into the Collector's office and got back a note for Rs. 1,000. I cannot identify these three notes which I received from the prisoner.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until (this day) Monday.

Charge of Theft.—Gooroobux Lacajee Missur and Peerbux Goolmahomed, were charged with theft of Rs. 158, the property of Teelookchund Bajareemull on 13th October last.

This case has been for some time under investigation the following additional evidence was taken.

Police Havildar No. 831 stated, that on the day in question, the prosecutor came to him and in consequence of his complaint, went into a house and saw both these prisoners. The prosecutor charged the prisoners and another person who was not then present, with robbing him of Rs. 158. The first prisoner said "He (the prosecutor) owed him Rs. 200 and brought persons to quarrel with prisoner as he had to pay that money, he falsely accused him." The second prisoner said "he brought Rs. 158 but he lost them in gambling." Witness then made enquiries and searched but found no impliments of gaming of any kind. Witness had also made enquiries about the other robber but could not find him.

The first prisoner made a long rambling statement in his defence alleging that he was himself the first party that complained to the police of having been robbed by the prosecutor, but that the police took in charge the prisoner instead because he would not give one of them a havildar money.

The other prisoner said nothing in the way of meeting the charge.

His Worship committed both the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

More Theft.—Sorabjee Cowasjee and three others who stand charged with stealing two gold mohurs from a schoolmaster of the name of Goolam Mahomed on 7th instant. This case has been several times before the court. The following additional evidence was taken.

Mr. J. Lockley, Police Constable, stated, that the prosecutor came to him on the night in question and complained of having been assaulted and robbed by four persons on the Esplanade. His face was much swollen and blood was on his clothes, he was very much bruised. In consequence of the description given, witness instructed the Police to apprehend the prisoners. They were brought to him and confronted with the prosecutor when he charged them with robbing and assaulting him. They all denied except the first prisoner who admitted that he had assaulted the prosecutor because he had abused him, but he said that he did not rob him.

The whole of the prisoners denied the charge and declared that they were falsely accused.

His Worship committed them for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

82 Tulseydass Ramdass *vs.* John Macfarlane and others.
8 Jacob Jamal trading *vs.* B. C. S. Clarke.
12 A. C. Brice and another *vs.* Bhimji Girdhur and others.
14 Archibald Duncan *vs.* William Bartlett.
16 Nursee Hurree *vs.* Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

71 Doe on the demise of Essoo Palloo *vs.* Roe Goolam bin Thacker Goolam.
73 Madowjee Jadowjee *vs.* John Brown.
75 Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib *vs.* Atmaram Luxpursad.
77 Samuel Corp and others *vs.* Runchordass Tulseydass.

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HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE, AND SIR J. ARNOULD, P.J.)

Balkissandass Muncharam and another vs. The Secretary of State for India, Jumnadass, Goolabdass, and Treebhoovan Jugjeevandass, and Ranee Vukat Cooverbaee.

Mr. White and *Mr. Dunbar* instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for plaintiffs.

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Green* instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, for defendants.

This was a general demurrer for want of equity by the Secretary of State for India, to a bill filed by the plaintiffs and seeking relief on account of a certain mortgage bond executed by the late Raja of Mandavee, and after his death by two Ranees respectively, the guardian and mother of his infant son.

The CHIEF JUSTICE after hearing arguments on both sides, delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs and the three defendants Jugjeevandass represent the original joint creditors of the Raja on foot of the mortgage bonds of 1836, and the plaintiffs alone represent the original creditors on foot of the mortgage bond executed by the two Ranees in 1839. It appears from the bill that the Raja or Chief of the State of Mandavee, had, prior to the year 1836, bound himself by treaty with the late East India Company, to govern and regulate his territory according to the advice of the Governor of Bombay, and that in that year the Raja had obtained official consent to secure by two Goozerathee bonds and mortgages two sums of Rs. 15,000 and 10,000 payable with interest at nine per cent. A considerable portion of the amount was for the purpose of discharging arrears of pay due to his soldiers. The Raja executed those two mortgage bonds, and the above sums are expressly charged upon the *then* existing arrears of "Giras" rents which had accrued due to the Raja out of certain villages in the adjoining territories of the Guicowar, who was then and is still an independent Indian Prince. There is no personal covenant on the part of the Raja to pay those sums, and the language of the mortgage bonds appears to be sedulously clear and explicit in making those arrears of Giras rent, the sole security to which the creditor is to look for repayment. It is not easy to define exactly what is the origin or nature of this Giras rent, but it may for the purposes of this suit be considered to be in the nature of a rent charge or head rent payable by a village to some chief or individual who is not the owner of the village itself. Those arrears had accrued in consequence of some dispute between the Guicowar and the Raja. The former insisting upon his not being liable to pay them owing to some cattle of the villages having been carried off. The Raja wrote to the agent of the Governor of Bombay empowering him to settle this dispute and requesting him to pay over the balance when recovered to the lenders of the abovementioned sums. The Governor of Bombay had in his official character undertaken to settle the dispute by official mediation and with the influence arising out of a protectorate exercised by the East India Company over both the Guicowar and the Raja of Mandavee. The Raja died in 1838, leaving an infant son, whose guardianship was given by the E. I. Company to the late Raja's mother Ranee Prutapkuvar. In 1839, having been summoned to Surat by the Governor's Agent, she, on behalf of the minor Raja together with the widow of the late Raja, borrowed a sum of Rupees 9,999, from the ancestor of the plaintiff, and that sum was secured by their joint and several personal covenant to pay and also by a mortgage of four villages in Mandavee. Three were described to be respectively the *private* property of herself and of the widow of the late Raja, and the fourth village was described as the property (by gift) of her infant daughter Perbutkuvar. The Ranee, as guardian of the infant, professed to mortgage this village upon the ground that the money had been borrowed in respect of the family position and estate. No consent of the Governor of Bombay was asked for or given to this loan nor to the execution of this mortgage bond. The infant Raja having died childless in 1841, the territory of Mandavee was declared an escheat, for want of male heirs and was annexed to the Indian possessions of the late E. I. Company held in trust for and subsequently taken possession of by the Crown. Proclamation was made to that effect, and all creditors upon the estate of the late Raja or upon the Raj, were directed to lodge their claims for investigation at the office of the Governor's Agent. The amount claimed to be due for principal and interest on foot of those two bonds was allowed by the agent, but the Governor of Bombay having refused to recognise these mortgage bonds to the extent claimed. The Court of Directors upon memorial from those representing the mortgagees admitted the justice of their claims and directed the Governor of Bombay to pay them in full with principal and interest. The principal sums were accordingly paid in the year 1850, but the applicants were informed that their claims for interest should wait until the said disputes as to Giras rent should be settled with the Guicowar by the Governor of Bombay. Repeated applications were subsequently made for payment of the interest and similar answers were returned until January 1860, when the Secretary of State replied through the Bombay Government that he declined to order payment of any interest on the principal sums paid to those creditors. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs and the abovenamed defendants insist that they are entitled to have these several mortgage bonds declared to be well charged on the several Giras rent and Huks mentioned in them respectively, and in the events that have happened, such Gira's rents and Huks so far as they will extend should be applied to payment of the arrears of interest, and if there should be any deficiency that the general estate and effects of the Raja should be so applied. They seek to have the Secretary of State for India declared a trustee to that extent of all the Gira's rents, estate and effects of the Raja received since the annexation in 1841, and ask that an account of what was received or without wilful default might have been received should be taken against him. They also pray for an account to be taken of what is now due for interest, &c., and if necessary to restrain the said defendant from receiving the rents due until the plaintiffs and defendant as such creditors be paid. I will first consider this case in the most favorable way for those creditors, viz., as if the late E. I. Company took this escheat in their corporal and not in their political capacity. It is not easy to draw the line between them, as that body occupied the anomalous position of being a *quasi* sovereign power outside the Presidency towns but within those precincts that of a corporation, amenable to Her Majesty's Supreme Courts. The bill complains, that no decision has ever been come to respecting the disputes between the Guicowar and the late Raja of Mandavee, and in effect admits that those arrears of Gira's rents have never been received by the late East India Company. This Court is consequently called upon to compel the defendants to pay those mortgage bonds of 1836, not out of the funds or property upon which they were originally and exclusively charged, but out of other property which was never made liable to those claims. It is clear the parties have no right to that relief unless some new or substitutional contracts of a binding character had been entered into by the late E. I. Company and those representing the creditors. I cannot find any such c[...] either express or implied. The statem[...] Governor of Bombay in his *official* c[...]ontract, to bring to a determination th[...]ent that the princes independent of [...]haracter undertook as imposing either [...]s dispute between two official, bev[...]each other cannot be construed fluen[...] a legal or equitable duty upon that [...]nd the exercise of his good offices and in[...]n arranging this dispute. Then these mortgage bonds not being chargeable upon any other portion of the late Raja's property, I do not see how I could make the defendant—the Secretary of State, pay the arrears of interest, because his predecessor (the late E. I. Company) without any legal obligation to do so, had thought proper out of his bounty in 1850, to pay the principal sums secured by the mortgage bonds of 1836. Had the arrears of Gira's rents been received by the late East India Company, I would have had to consider, how far that body had by the acts of its authorised agents rendered itself in its corporal capacity, liable to pay the two mortgage bonds of 1836, and whether, when it took the territory of Mandavee by escheat, it did not take it subject to those charges. The late case of the Collector of Masulipatum *vs.* Cavaly Vencata Nanainalut, (9 and 10 *Weekly Reporter*) from the Presidency of Madras, which was before the Privy Council both in 1860, and in 1862, very clearly establishes that in the care of a Zemindar or private person, the E. I. Company or the Crown takes an escheat in India subject to all legitimate charges created by the last owner whose line has failed. It would, however, be difficult to hold that the late Raja and his territory were to be so treated, even upon the allegations in the bill, although a strong analogy might be drawn from it, in favor of the justice of paying of *bond fide* creditors upon the property or estate of the late Raja. Although I cannot hold that the late E. I. Company or the Secretary of State are under legal obligation which this Court can be called upon to enforce in favor of these creditors, yet upon the facts stated in the bill, it does appear to me, that the conduct of the authorised Agents of the late E. I. Company, from the original negotiation of this loan in 1836 down to 1860, has created a duty upon their part of strong though imperfect obligation to pay the interest fairly due upon the principal sums, which have been recognised as *bond fide* debts and as such paid in 1850. It is difficult to imagine why a distinction between principal and interest should have been drawn; it must, however, be borne in mind, that upon this demmurer, the Crown has not had an opportunity of explaining the grounds, upon which the recognition of the interest due upon those debts has latterly been withdrawn. The mortgage debt and bond of 1839, executed by the two Ranees, stands upon a different footing. Upon this demurrer, it must no doubt be taken to have been contracted for purposes connected with the exigencies of the then *reigning* authority at Mandavee, but it was a loan advanced upon the private, and personal security of those two Ranees, and without any consent asked from or given by the Governor of Bombay under whose advice it is said the Raj of Mandavee was to have been governed and regulated. Three of the four villages mortgaged, are stated in the mortgage bond to have been "*from the beginning*," the private property of the Ranees respectively, and the *fourth* is stated to have been the property of an infant sister of the second last Raja, which her mother and guardian Purtapkavur assumed the right of pledging as security for this loan. These villages were not the property of the last Raja at all, and never did beneficially vest in the late E.I. Company by the escheat, which took place in 1841, nor in any other character than that of sovereign ruler over the territory of Mandavee. It is with some apparent inconsistency stated as a ground of equity against the Secretary of State that possession of those three villages was made over to these Ranees by the Government of Bombay after the annexation, and that the survivor is still in possession of them. There was nothing to prevent the plaintiffs for the last twenty years from recovering the amount of the mortgage debt of 1839 from their debtors, either upon their personal covenant or by proceeding against the mortgaged villages admitted to have been in their possession. The circumstance of the late E. I. Company, having paid the principal in 1850, does not in itself render them or their successor, the Crown, legally liable to pay the interest also. That was a payment made out of the bounty of the late Company to the plaintiffs who were not originally brought into any privity with that body whose authority express or implied they had not obtained in the first instance. Neither will the circumstance of that money having been applied to the exigencies of the Raj of Mandavee give the plaintiffs any *locus standi* in this Court against the Crown. They never advanced that money upon the security of the State of Mandavee, but solely upon the private property of the mortgager. Had the latter paid the debt and shewn that, it was an expenditure necessarily incurred for the interest and honor of the State, they would have a strong claim upon the Crown as the reversioner by escheat, of that principality; but the plaintiffs as mortgagers clearly have none, except upon the bounty of the Crown. Similar observations will apply to the fourth village as the private property of the infant. If it were liable to the plaintiff's mortgage, he could have proceeded against it, but he does not allege that he ever made an attempt, nor that the infant is not in possession of it down to the present time. It has been urged that the plaintiffs are entitled under Act. 11 of 1854, Sec. 29, to a declaration that their mortgage bonds are valid charges upon the arrear of Gira's rents, although no relief was granted upon it, and consequently, that this general demurrer should be overruled. That Section, enacts that "*no suit* shall be open to objection on the ground, that a merely declaratory decree order is *sought* thereby, and the Court is empowered in such suit to make a binding declaration of right without granting consequential relief." The present is clearly not a suit seeking for a merely declaratory decree or order, but is one seeking for consequential and substantial relief, and does not come within the purview of that enactment. The equity relied on in this suit, is that the late E. I. Company through its Government at Bombay, had assented to the contraction of the two mortgage debts of 1836, had undertaken to bring those disputes to a decision—that by the order of the Court of Directors and payment of the principal in 1850, it had recognised the debt, as a valid one to the extent of both principal and interest against the territories and State of the late Raja, and that not having brought the dispute to a termination, the creditors were not bound to wait any longer, but owing to that delay on the part of the E. I. Company or its officer, were now entitled to be paid out of any other property of the late Raja of Mandavee which had come into the actual or constructive possession of the Crown. I do not think these creditors are entitled to that relief and I must allow the demurrer, but under the circumstances without costs. The decision at which I have arrived renders it unnecessary to go into any other points relied upon by the defendant.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Candass Narrondass trading under the name and firm of Mottichund Raghunathdass vs. Ramlall Thackoorseydass.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar under the instructions of Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the defendant.

Mr. Dunbar opened the case by stating that in this case, the plaintiff sought to recover a large sum of Rupees 50,157-0-52 due from the defendant on a stated accounted. In 1857, the defendant opened an account in the name of Ramlall Shreenawas (a name compounded out of his own name, and out of that of his son) with the plaintiff's firm of Mottichund Raghunath; and in 1858, he opened another account in the name of Shreenawas Ramlall (being a change of the first mentioned name by transposition of the two components thereof) with the same firm. Various dealings had taken place in respect of these accounts, which were balanced on the 3rd June 1860, when the ascertained balance was carried to the debit of the account standing in the transposed name of Shreenawas Ramlall; and thus the two accounts were incorporated into one. The account was last adjusted on the 23rd June 1861, when a balance of Rs. 58,569-2 was ascertained and found due from the defendant. In part payment of this balance, the defendant on the 28th July 1861, paid to the plaintiff Rs. 10,000, and the plaintiff also received a further sum of Rs. 960 for a dividend on thirty shares in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, which were pledged to the plaintiff when the account was opened.

Withuldass Doolubdass, mehta in the service of the plaintiff, proved that on the 23rd June 1861, he adjusted the account with the defendant personally, who signed his name to the adjustment.

In his cross-examination he stated that in respect of the balance found due from the defendant, thirty shares in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company were held as security by the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley in defence said, that he did not dispute the adjustment, but was instructed to ask the Court for an order directing the plaintiff to return to his client, the thirty shares on the amount being paid.

Mr. Dunbar objected to any order as to the thirty shares being made in this case, the Court having no power to make any such order; and furthermore that besides the balance now sued for, there was a very large sum due from the defendant to the plaintiff. The Court declined to make any order as to the shares.

Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 50,157-0-52 with interest from 30th April last and costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE REV MR. FENTON'S LECTURE.—On the evening of Tuesday last, the Rev. G. L. Fenton delivered a lecture on the wandering tribes called and known in Europe as the Bohemians or "Gypsies," who are of pure Asiatic origin. The lecture was delivered at the European General Library in Camp, and was remarkably well-attended, there being at least one hundred and fifty persons present; and we were glad to see there many well-known residents amongst the ladies and gentlemen of this Cantonment. Indeed the room was so full that a few of the subscribers, who came late, were disappointed in getting seats. The Rev. lecturer had evidently taken great pains in the preparation of his lecture, which proved highly interesting to his audience. We had hoped [...] been able to give it in *extenso* in ou[...] to have but have deferred doing so unti[...] present issue, anxious that it shall app[...] Monday, as we are typrographical blemi[...]pear in our columns without We [...]ones.—*Deccan Herald, Nov. 21.*

C[...]e glad to learn that Major T. E. Gordon, Staff [C]orps, Acting Brigade Major at this Station will be confirmed to his present appointment in February next. —*Observer, No. 22.*

BENGAL.

WE publish below a report of the proceedings yesterday, of the General Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund. An executive committee was appointed, and the list of subscriptions, so far as it had gone, was very satisfactory, showing over Rs. 36,000. Prominent among the names we noticed those of Lord Elgin for Rs. 2,000, and Mr. Beadon, for Rs. 1,000. Messrs. Grant, Smith and Co., were down for Rs. 5,000, Messrs. Kittlewell, Bullen and Co., Rs. 4,000, and several other mercantile houses for Rs. 3,000 each. As usual, the liberality of the European subscribers was out of all proportion to that of their wealthy Asian brethren. There was one noble exception, however, in the announcement of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness the Rajah of Jeypoor; which, we think, was in addition, to the Rs. 36,000 announced in the report. Now that the subscription is fairly afloat, we have no doubt of the usual honourable result, at least with regard to the European element; and we still would fain hope better things of the great body of the native community.—*Englishman, Nov. 13.*

YESTERDAY'S *Telegraph Gazette* announces the arrival in the river of the *Middlesex*, Captain J. Cammell, having the following troops on board:—238 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich; 16 non-commissioned officers and men of the 77th Regiment; 2 men of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers; 23 non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade from Winchester; 3 men of the 7th Hussars from Maidstone; 37 men of the 42nd Highlanders, and 21 men of the 78th Highlanders from Sterling. The *Middlesex* left Gravesend for this port on the 22nd July last. The *Newcastle*, Captain Wiltshire, also arrived in the course of yesterday, having the following passengers and troops on board:—Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. Money, Mr. Temple, Mrs. Ridges, Mrs. Leison, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Couch, Captain Beatson, Mr. Willis, Mr. Whitely, Mr. Peel, Master Parker, and Mr. Newington; 152 men of all ranks of the Royal Horse Artillery; 90 men of the Royal Artillery; and 15 men of the 20th Regiment. *Newcastle* left Gravesend on the 23rd July last. The *Blenheim*, *Copenhagen*, and *Dartmouth*, all with troops, and also almost daily looked for.—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

MESSAGERIES FLEET.—The fleet of the Messageries Imperiales to be employed in the India and China route consists of six vessels; namely:—

The Imperatrice, 500 horse power.
" Donnai, 500 " "
" Cambodje, 500 " "
" Alphee, 400 " "
" Erymanthe, 400 " "
" Hydasphe, 250 " "

The first four will be employed between Suez, Singapore, and Hongkong; the *Erymanthe* between Galle and Calcutta, and the *Hydaspe*, between Hongkong and Shanghai. These are all new screw vessels and constructed on best models with all the latest improvements in fittings and furnishings. These steamers will commence to run regularly this month. The *Imperatrice* was to leave Suez on the 27th ultimo with the Marseilles Mail of the 19th, and is due here on the 20th. The *Alphee* will leave Hongkong on the 26th of this month and may be expected here about the 4th December,—the Mail she carries home will most likely reach Marseilles upon the 5th January.—*Straits Times, November 8.*

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Ullaged Cider Perry and Champagne, and the following Goods:—

18 Dozen Bottles of Whiskey.
199 Belgaum made Imitation Figure, Animals, Birds, Fruits and Vegetables.
A Set of English-made Bells of sizes, containing 34 pairs.
66 Vials Tooth Powder, by Dr. Almeida.
52 Pairs Children Shoes.
25 Sets of Brass Harness Furniture.
52 Reams Damaged Royal Brown Papers.
6 Do. do. do. do. double.
22 Do. do. Demy Printing.
12 Do. do. do. double.
2 Copying Presses and Books, Brushes, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

Lewis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 400 Pieces White figured Muslins, 50 Pieces Turkey Red Cloth, 50 Pieces Coloured, Striped Satin and imitation do., 50 Dozens Champagne, 160 Dozen Bombay Bottled Beer, and a few articles of Household Furniture consisting of Sideboards, Sofas with Spring and Damask Cushions, Bedsteads, Cots, Teapoys, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.
One Self-driving Phaeton in excellent order, to be seen on a day's previous notice.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapoliams, Jacconets, Domestics, a few bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

One case of superior Cutlery.
150 Gallons Pale Elastic Carriage Varnish.
100 " " Oak do.
50 " " Durable Body do.
50 " " Black Japan do.

AT 1 P.M.
On account and at the risk of the Mortgager.

A close carriage can be opened in form of a phaeton adapted for one horse or a pair.

An English Sociable Carriage can be made in the form of a Dog Cart, very light, also adapted for one horse or a pair.

One New and one Second Hand Palanquin Shigram, two Buggies and one Self-Driving Phaeton, a serviceable Brougham adapted for one horse, the above can be seen on the day of Sale.

ALSO,
A Second Hand Phaeton and Horse.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by order of the surviving Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of December next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or Ground with the Messuages Tenements or Dwelling Houses erected and built thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, 20 and 21, situate between Chinch Bunder second and third Rows, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement sixty feet in length and forty feet in breadth be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Chinch Bunder Third Row, on or towards the West also by the Public Road called Chinch Bunder Second Row, on or towards the North by the House of Ally Saheb Watway, and on or towards the South by a House the property of the Estate of the late Ahmed Saheb Moosa deceased being the property of Shaik Ahmed Dubasee the Mortgagor.

Further particulars of the property may be obtained and the conditions of sale seen at the Office of the undersigned the Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 3 Rutherfield Street Fort.—Dated 20th November 1862.
G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CABOOSES, Capable to Cook for 200 he[...]
BLOCKS—*Single, double and treb[...]*ds. sheeves and iron bindings. s[...] with patent bushed
SHEEVES, Asso[...]zes 6 to 16 inches.
DECKPIP[...]ed, 3½ to 10 inches.
CHA[...]s, Flange and Swan neck.
[...]INS best short linked from ½ to 1¼.
WINCHES—Double purchase Jumpers, Deck ditto ditto iron ends for Warping.
STEEL. Blister and rough Edge Spring.
GLASS, Plate. 10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6, 7 by 5, 6 by 4.

NEW CARRIAGES
Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest Improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,
To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.
Good Port Wine .... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry .... " 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer .... " 4 "
Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CHERRY BRANDY.
Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... " 7-8 "
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street Bombay, 24th Nov. 1862.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, PLATED WARE, AND SUNDRY OTHER GOODS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the following Goods, viz.:—

GOLD JEWELLERY, comprising Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings (set with Stones), suitable for native gentlemen.

SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, comprising a handsome Tea Service, a Tea Cup, and Saucer, Mug, Cigar-holder, Match Boxes, Paper Weights, Table Ornaments, Spoons, and Forks, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, &c. &c.

PLATED WARE, comprising handsome Plated Table Tea Kettles, with Spirit Lamps, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Single, Double, Branch and Chamber Candlesticks, Wine Coolers, Bottle Stands, Ink Stands, of various patterns, Plated-handled Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

A case Folding Chairs, Camp Stools, and Hat Racks.
A case Harness Furniture, Bits, &c. &c.
A case 6 Trunks of Perfumery.
A case Eau de Cologne and Lavendar.
A case ditto in small Bottles.
A case Scented Soap.
A case Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Magnifying Glasses, Mathematical Instruments, Spirit Levels, Spectacles, &c. &c.
30 Geneva Watches.
1 Case 100 Glass Spectacles.
2 Cases Pictures of Flags of all Nations.
2 Cases Toys.
1 Case containing Pocket Books, Pocket Purses, Port-folio with Writing Apparatus, Lady's Companions, Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Folding Leather Writing Desks, &c. &c.
A Case of Children's Toys.
A Lot of Gymnastic Kit.
A Large Musical Box.
A Singing Bird in Glass Dome.
A few Musical Instruments, viz. Flutes, Concertinas, &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.
1 Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte quite new.
1 Musical Box playing 6 airs.
1 ditto ditto 8 do.
1 ditto ditto 6 do. Mandaline.
1 ditto ditto 8 do.
1 ditto ditto 8 do. Pianoforte.
1 ditto ditto 8 do. Expression.
2 ditto ditto 4 do. with Drums.
A small lot of Spring Toys.
The Property is now on view.

REWARD Rs. 10.

Lost on or about the 8th instant a big black Newfoundland Bitch, whoever will bring the same to Mr. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will get the above reward.
Bombay, 22nd November 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY .... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla .... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur .... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM .... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9¼	COORLA .... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
[illegible]	Bhandoop .... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20¾	Tannah .... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN .... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN .... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla .... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind .... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor .... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee .... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75¾	KUSSARAH .... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
					P.M.							
	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore .... "	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... "	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar .... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum .... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum .... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum .... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora .... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud .... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM .... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. M.	P. M.									
	CALLIAN .... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor .... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel .... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee .... "	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee .... "	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla .... "	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum .... "	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... "	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA .... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA .... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee .... "	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... "	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus .... "	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal .... "	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree .... "	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor .... "	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim .... "	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road... "	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheb .... "	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol .... "	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE .... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol .... "	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheb .... "	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road .... "	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... "	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... "	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree .... "	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal .... "	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus .... "	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum .... "	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee .... "	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA .... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M.								
	POONA .... Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee .... "	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum .... "	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla .... "	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee .... "	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA .... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
	CAMPOOLEE .... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee .... "	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel .... "	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor .... "	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN .... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					A.M.	A. M.					
	JULGAUM .... Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud .... "	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora .... "	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum .... "	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum .... "	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum .... "	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar .... "	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum .... "	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar .... "	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick .... "	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore .... "	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTPOORA .... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles	Stations	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
					A.M.	P.M.					
	KUSSARAH .... Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee .... "	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor .... "	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind .... "	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla .... "	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217½	CALLIAN .... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN .... Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 5	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah .... "	6 2	4 50	9 25	7 55	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop .... "	...	...	...	8 15	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla .... "	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 45	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim .... "	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur .... "	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 12
274	Byculla .... "	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 15	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27
276½	BOMBAY .... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 27	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies............Rs. 4 0 0 each. Gharries............ " 1 4 0 per seat. } THULL GHAUT............Dhoolees....................................Rs. 10 each.

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares—Palkies, Rs 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

NOTICE.—The Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October 1862. W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ½ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¼ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited.) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—
No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
" 2 " 4½ do. do.
" 3 " 4 do. do.
In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.
Bombay, 17th November 1862.

THE LONDON HOUSE.
TERMS CASH.
RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 85.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black "	25
Do. Do. Yellow "	29
Amontillado, Red "	32
Port Black "	28
Do. Pints " "	15
Claret Blue "	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow "	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ...	35
Champagne, Sparkling ...	36
Do. do. 1st quality ...	42
Sauterne ...	30
Moselle ...	30
Do. Sparkling ...	36
Rhenish ...	20
Pale Brandy ...	30
Do. Do. very fine ...	36
Gin, Old Tom ...	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest ...	36
Do. do. " Pints ...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts, for sale. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—
Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Sparkling Hock ditto 1 Quarts.
Ditto ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim ditto 2 do.
Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing......... 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George "	23	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin "	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do...	26
Do. Pints.	10	Castillion's do...	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
		Old Tom, by Booth ...	18
SHERRY.	Rs.	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Old Golden	22	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18
Brown	20		

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—
Black Seal.........Amontillado...........per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines... " " 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. } .... " " 22
MADEIRA, very old .... " " 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts " " 28
Do. Do. .... Pints " " 15
Red Seal......... Quarts " " 24
Do. Do......... Pints " " 13
CLARET—
Chateaux Margaux .... " " 34
Leoville .... " " 28
St. Julien .... " " 22
Medoc .... " " 16
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts " " 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints " " 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts " " 36
Do. ... do. ......Pints " " 19
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still { Dember & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine... do. } per dozen Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE......... " " 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do. .... " " 18
CURACOA .... " " 42
MARASCHINO .... " " 40
CHERRY BRANDY......... " " 30
SPIRITS—
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 .... " "
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old) " " 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...... " " 20
Gin—Old Tom.........Booth, London...... " "
Do.........Hollands in cases...... " "
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ... " " 21
BEERS AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

Books, &c. for Sale.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, of all sizes and descriptions of binding—some of them very handsome, and well adapted for presents. Prices vary from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20.
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

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